VOL. IX NO. 53 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1950 Price: 4 Annas
Air Surcharge 6 Pies

HUNT FOR THE COSMIC

This 30-foot balloon made of hair-thin alkathene was released by physicists of the University of Bristol for a five-hour 200-mile flight. A parachute will be released automatically from the balloon to bring to earth two boxes of photographic plates bearing traces of cosmic radiation.

HIMALAYAS CALLING

SEE PAGE 7

Delhi. There were four of us—my sister, her husband and I, with a two-year old infant to make the party complete. Suddenly on the 30th evening my brother-in-law decreed we would motor down to Delhi next morning and be in the capital well in time for the New Years' Dance at the Delhi Gymkhana. My sister and I thought differently; but male superiority won the day.

We were to have left at 6 a.m. the next morning. But by the time we were all jammed into the Station wagon it was already eight O'Clock. It had been a herculean task to get in all the luggage—s ray packages kept cropping up, not to mention the two servants, the chauffeur and Zulu the dog. At last everything was in place. Brother-in-law insisted on driving, so of course my sister, the baby and I squeezed into the front seat. A last doling of "baksheesh" to the hotel servants, and then in a trail of dust and tender adieus we were off!

●

It was lovely to feel the cool winter breeze against one's cheeks and we all settled down to enjoy the drive —including the "domestiques" who were having quite a party of their own at the back. But all too soon! Barely were we two miles out of Lucknow when Bang! And there we were with a flat tyre! Preliminary dismay gave way to renewed optimism for we had a spare tyre—and after all such minor mishaps were part of the fun. Not that we thought so for long! The spare proved to be useless—our worthy chauffeur had not checked up on the tyres, so back to Lucknow it had to be; to buy a new tyre and have the other two vulcanized.

People in Lucknow city it seems do not go to work till 10 in winter—the workshop was closed so we cooled our heels at the adjoining coffee-house, where we tried to warm our spirits in hot coffee. The result was certainly heartening—in the convival cozy atmosphere of the coffee house we were soon looking on our mishap as a blessing in disguise. After all it was better to have been stranded within reach of the city than to have found ourselves in difficulties on the high road.

Ten, eleven, twelve—and we were still in town. At last, a half-hour later, everything was in shape—except ruffled tempers—but then we were determined to do or die.

●

Back at the spot where we'd had the puncture, we picked up our patient domestics and re-loaded the luggage. In the meantime Zulu had found a lady friend and was loth to part from her. It was all we could do to prevent him jumping out of the window. For the next three hours it was smooth-sailing—doing a good fifty miles an hour, mentally patting ourselves on the back, we pictured our ensembles for the evening's festivities. We even had a belated lunch by the wayside which tasted wonderful inspite of the Canine and Simian audience collected round us. Zulu kept them at bay and all was well. We still had the major part of the distance to cover and very little of daylight was left us. So we hastened. Soon however the going became unusually difficult—a long stretch of dirt track made anything over 25 miles suicidal —every minute counted, but we had already lost precious time.

We reached Bareilly at 8 p.m., but there was no halt for dinner—none of us felt hungry. Besides, the dust had got into our hair and eyes, our throats were sore and visions of a warm tub became an obsession. Brother-in-law stuck doggedly to the wheel. A half-hearted moon shed an eerie light—all round, tall dark trees stood like ghostly shapes flapping in the breeze while the road seemed to struggle against their encroachment. At one part the road became so narrow that the station-wagon barely skirted both edges. Worse, it was hardly a road! But that was not all.

Suddenly out of a seemingly clear sky came a tremendous fork of lightning accompanied by thunder—then a downpour that made it impossible for us to go forward. More time lost, more patience exhausted, but there

(Continued on Page 31)

"SHAVING BRUSH" FLOWER
FROM SOUTH AMERICA'S, AND FLORIDA'S NIGHT-BLOOMING TREE, THE PACHIRA!
TERROR BIRD
[MESEMBRIORNIS]
THAT LIVED EIGHT MILLION YEARS AGO IN SOUTH AMERICA IS BIGGEST FEATHERED KILLER ON RECORD!
FIVE FEET TALL, ITS POWERFUL BEAK AND CLAWS EVEN TORE APART THE BONES OF ITS VICTIM!
—THANK TO CHICAGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM—
PLENTY OF CATNIP
WILL BE PROVIDED NINE CATS, WHO INHERIT MOST OF THE $75,000 ESTATE OF MARY CLAY OF PHILADELPHIA! [THEIR CARETAKER WILL GET $10 A WEEK]
MOSQUITO FISH
[CAMBUSIA AFFINIS] KILL MORE MOSQUITOS THAN DO DDT SPRAYERS!

WEEK-END FUN

For lack of sufficient bustle, the Nickel Plate Railroad asked the Illinois Commerce Commission in Chicago for permission t se its freight station in the town dustle.

*

A deputy sheriff in Waukegan, Ill., already famed for tracking down bad-check artists, got a new incentive for improvement when somebody started cashing checks around town in his name.

*

Mad about the whole deal, burglars who broke into the offices of a fuel company in Muncie, Ind., and found only $1 to steal, decided, on the way out, to take along the electric-eye alarm that was supposed to have kept them from getting in.

*

At Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, a few days after a senior student had been told he couldn't graduate with his class because he had flunked a course in marital relations, his wife gave birth to a baby boy.

*

"You'll excuse me", said one bather to another, "but I've been admiring your particularly powerful swimming, and I wondered whether you ever thought of swimming the Channel?"

The swimmer shook his head regretfully. "I've often thought of it, old chap, but the fact of the matter is, I can't speak a word of French."

*

Little Helga, aged five, was the daughter of Norwegian parents who had come to America shortly before she was born. When Helga went to Sunday school the first time, the teacher asked what nationality her name stood for. Helga tossed her flaxen curls and replied with dignity: "I'm an American of Norwegian design."

*

A New York mother looked out of the window to see her two boys in a gorgeous battle with their water pistols.

"Don't do that, boys", she called. "Remember, water is scarce."

"Don't worry, mother", one of them shouted back. "We're not using water —we're using ink!"

*

Thinking it all over, a judge in Detroit, Mich., decided to suspend sentence on a milkman who explained that he had been arrested for drunkenness because he had bitten a cop, but that he, himself had first been bitten by a dog on his route, had become so unnerved that he had to take a few drinks before resuming deliveries, had complained to the policeman about the dog and demonstrated the bite on the cop's leg, but that, after all, his bite couldn't have amounted to much since he had no teeth.

*

Admitting in court that he used to beat his wife, a discouraged husband in Pittsburgh, Pa., pointed out, however that he had given it up "when I found out it wa- doing ny good."

Deciding that having a baby is a "holiday", a labor arbitrator in Newark, N.J., ordered a company to grant "holiday pay" to an employee away on maternity leave.

*

A trapped householder in Detroit, Mich., finally had to call police to frighten away a flock of owls which had kept him and his guests from leaving the house for several hours.

*

Ruefully, a baseball umpire in Muskogee, Okla., complained that nature had taken sides in the ball game, when, just after he had called a runner out on a close play at first, he was struck by a bolt of lightning and, upon recovering, couldn't remember the score.

*

"I'm sorry about the way the pie tastes, darling. It must be something I left out."

"Nothing you left out could make a pie taste like this. It must be something you put in."

*

"Where have you been the last three hours?" demanded the minister's wife, somewhat annoyed.

"I met Mrs. Black on the street and asked how her married daughter was getting along", sighed the weary pastor, "so she told me."

*

The man was complaining glumly to a friend that family trouble had him down. His friend suggested that perhaps he was taking it too seriously —that there were two sides to every question.

"That's right" agreed the morose one, "but in my house the two sides are always my wife's and her mother's."

*

The Altoona, Kans, Tribune dully recorded the pointed reply of a lady who was asked to contribute money to improve the local cemetery: "I've done more for that cemetery than any other person in this town! I've buried three husbands there."

*

A motorist and his wife travelling through the Blue Ridge Mountains stopped at one-pump gas station before a mountaineer's cabin. After the man told the proprietor to fill the tank, his wife asked: "Is there a rest room here?"

"No, ma'am, there isn't," replied the gas man, "but you'll find a mighty comfortable rocker up there on the porch."

*

A minister out of employment decided to apply to serve as a policeman. The chief of police, satisfied with his physical fitness, proceeded to secure necessary information as to his alertness of mind.

Among the questions he asked was, "What would you do to disperse a maddened crowd?"

The minister thought a minute and said, "Take up a collection!"

prevent me from putting together before you, the opinions of experts who have made a study of marriage, its success and failures.

The divorce rate in India may not be as high as that in America where slightly more than one-third of the total marriages break up. That does not mean that there are more happy marriages here, but that there is greater labour and difficulties in getting knots untied in courts. And according to an American authority conditions in India are as bad as in America So this problem becomes one of 'tremendous importance' and as your happiness is at stake, it would be better to take these views of experts seriously and not lightly read and brush them away.

●

Here is the recipe for a happy marriage gathered from various sources. Some of them are the views of Jacob T. Zuckerman, Executive Director of the National Desertion Bureau, New York. They have treated more than 50,000 cases and given free service.

1. Lack of self-confidence: A man who does not take his wife into his confidence or vice versa deserves the failure of their marriage
2. Greatest reason: Sex. It is because of this that there is usually a scene two days after the honeymoon and then come the quarrels, which lead to the final cracking up. Rarely will this reason be mentioned in court cases though mother-in-law trouble, finances, brutality, extravagance.. are all the causes given. Obviously you cannot expect persons to mention this in a crowded court room but they would tell you confidentially.

   The consultation of a psychiatric or a series of talks with their physician is necessary—but the time to do so is before a home is broken up and the other partner fled. Those who learn about sex from the gutter need re-education badly.

   In a court room, Mr A—, weighing 110 .bs, height 5 feet 3 inches, gave the following reason for deserting his 300 lb., 5 feet 10 inches spouse: "The difference in size embarrassed me constantly. People tittered...." When pressed the real reason came out. It was sex trouble.
3. Hasty marriages, specially those of war, rate next as the greatest cause of broken marriages.
4. Housing shortage and living with in-laws come next. Remember that you are married to your spouse and not the family. Treat both sets of parents as you would guests and do not discuss everything that happens between you and your husband or wife.
5. Don't nag. Any man will run away from a sharp tongue. And many seek refuge in drink or in other women only in order to avoid this frustration.
6. Tony says: "We men like to feel we are bosses. My wife earns more an I do and nags me about her superiority. Our marriage is as good as gone." This is a common complaint. This is also due to the new style of independent women.
7. Never show up your partner's faults in public. Stop the impulse to air your own views before your partner has finished speaking.
8. Money. Lack of money cannot break a marriage. Desertion booms during prosperity. Troubles bring two people closer.
9. For other causes such as drunkenness, where children are involved, gambling etc., the problem must be discussed frankly and a compromise be achieved. Such troubles are easily overcome.

●

Dale Carnegie in "How to win friends and influence people" gives the following rules to make your home-life happier:

1. Don't nag.
2. Don't try to take your partner over.
3. Don't criticize.
4. Give honest appreciation. (Remember that women are profoundly, damnably interested in clothes).
5. Pay little attentions. (Flowers,

Continued on Page 31)

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OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

CABINET RECONSTITUTION WELCOMED

But Democratic Front Is Angry

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)
DELHI, (BY MAIL)

THE PRIME MINISTER RECONSTITUTED HIS CABINET DURING THE WEEK. FOR OBVIOUS REASONS, HE DID NOT ACCEPT THE NOMINATIONS MADE BY DELHI NEWSPAPERMEN. THE RECONSTITUTION DID NOT SURPRISE ANYONE BUT THE DEMOCRATIC FRONT IN NEW DELHI.

The Democratic Front is however, disappointed because it was presumed in some quarters that the Prime Minister, in selecting Sardar Patel's successor, would take some young and "democratic blood" in his Cabinet. The appointment of Shri Rajaji and Shri Gopalswamy Ayyangar to Sardar Patel's two portfolios of Home and States has been generally welcomed. Both the Ministers have a great reputation for sound and mature judgment.

REGROUPING

The Prime Minister has taken another right step in regrouping of subjects dealt with the Ministries of Commerce, Industry and Supply and Works, Mines and Power. Broadly speaking, the Ministry of Production, Supply and Works will deal with state enterprise and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry with private enterprise.

The reorganisation or rationalisation will solve many an administrative problem. For instance, so far the administrative control of the Tariff Board was under the Ministry of Commerce, while industries, which the Board was designed to protect were under the Ministry of Industry and Supply. There were frequent tugs of war between the two Ministries, say over the imports of plywood. The Ministry of Industry in order to protect the plywood industry on one side wanted to import minimum possible quantity of plywood from abroad. The Commerce Ministry, in order to earn for India the maximum amount of foreign exchange from tea exports, on the other side, wanted to import the requisite quality of plywood needed for tea-chests. Then again, a mere proviso that the Chief controller of Imports would license controlled steel items was inadequate for the purpose of co-ordination.

In the absence of the regrouping of the two Ministries under one Minister, it would have been impossible to continue the present control over the prices and distribution of imported steel. Furthermore, unless the licensing authority had an intimate knowledge of the machinetool industry in India and abroad, it would have been well nigh impossible to determine properly whether an application for the import of a particular category of machinetool should be sanctioned. In the interests of the machinetool industry it is essential that the import control should be administered by a machinetool expert.

CAPITAL GOODS IMPORTS

It was often suggested that the work connected with the import of capital goods and industrial raw materials should be transferred to the Ministry of Industry and Supply. Such an arrangement will be conducive to industrial development. The grouping of the two Ministries under one Minister would solve some of these difficulties.

The re-grouping may lead to efficiency. It is, however, problematical, if it would lead to economy. A great deal on this aspect of the problem has been written by the Economy Committee and the Estimates Committee.

The criticisms of the Estimates Committee, however, are often based on imperfect information. The case of Sindhri Fertilizer Factory should illustrate the point. It is explained that the cost of land was originally estimated at seven lakhs of rupees. Soon after notifications for acquiring the land had been published, certain agitators arrived on the scene and were able to persuade the villagers to hold on till they got higher prices. In this, they had the support of the Bihar Ministry. The Finance Minister of Bihar Government openly said that he would bring in special legislation to support the villagers' claim for ten times the assessed value of lands. On this basis, the amount of compensation worked out at Rs. 90 lakhs. A settlement was ultimately reached for which the good offices of the Prime Minister, the then Food Minister Shri Rajendra Prasad and the then the Industries Minister Shri Rajagopalachari had to be invoked, for the purchase of land at Rs. 25 lakhs or more than three times the assessed value of Rs. 7 lakhs. Instead of criticising the Bihar Government, the Estimate Committee has gone, hammer and tongs, for the Industry Ministry.

The Estimates Committee could not be ignorant of the financial position of the Government of India. And yet, the Committee has cooly recommended the acquiring of the Vizagapatam Ship-building Yard by the Government. In the alternative, the Committee has asked the Government to go into a partnership with the Scindias for the ownership and management of the Yard. At least three ships a year at a loss of Rs. 75 lakhs to the tax-payer shall have to be built to keep the Yard alive. And yet, the Committee claims that it is a bastion for safeguarding tax-payer's money.

RATIONALISATION NEEDED

Reorganisation or better still, rationalisation was necessary and overdue. Departments, which were designated as Ministries after August 1947 had a haphazard growth. They were never planned. Sir Richard Tottenham before Independence and Sir Gopalswamy Ayyangar after Independence, had made recommendation for the rationalisation of the subjects handled by Ministries. In between, Mr. B. Das in his minute to the Economic Committee's report had made similar suggestions. According to New Delhi talks, integration of four other Ministries and rationalisation of subjects dealt by them will be carried out before March 31, 1952. As already reported, the Ministries of Communications and Transport other than Railways will be merged into one under the charge of Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai. Shipping, which is a part of the Commerce Ministry will be transferred to Transport-Communication Ministry and National Highways, which is under Transport, will be transferred to Works Ministry. Similarly, the Ministries of Agriculture and Food are likely to be integrated into one Ministry of Food Production and Distribution and be placed under the administrative charge of Mr. Vishnu Sahai, the newly appointed Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture.

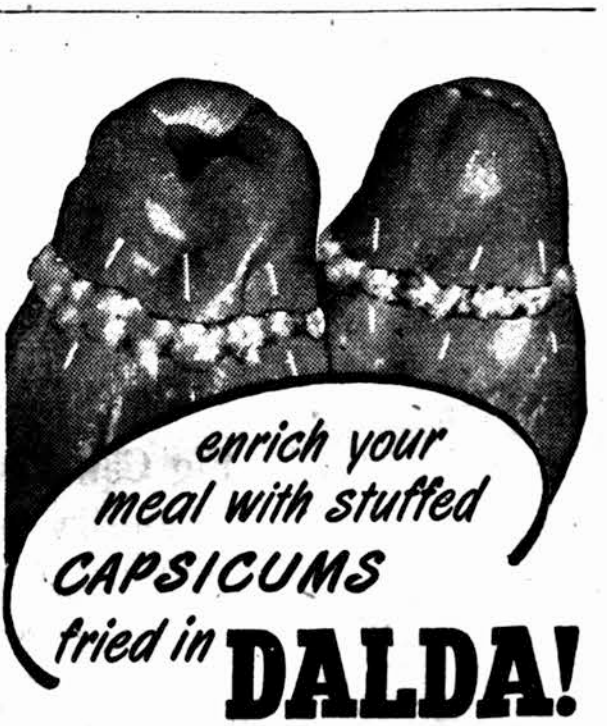
SPLIT IN DEPARTMENT

The Old Department of Education, Health and Lands had four faces. The late Sir Jogindra Singh was its Member of the Executive Council. In addition to Agriculture, Health and Lands, the Department had a small section, dealing with Indians overseas. Linlithgow was persuaded to split up this one Department into four, Agriculture, Education, Health and Indians Overseas. The first three remained under one Member while the fourth one was placed under another Member of the Executive Council. Food was the creation of Bengal Famine. Today each Ministry is a huge affair. The old small Section of Indians Overseas is a full fledged Department of Commonwealth under the Ministry of External Affairs. There are separate Ministries of Agriculture, Food, Health and Education, each busily engaged on departmental imperialism, Like Mr. Facing Bothways, they profess economy and expand in reality.

The Ministry of Labour, similarly was an adjunct of the Commerce Member's portfolio, who also administered what is at present styled, Works, Mines and Power, just as in the case of Education, Health and Lands, the Works, Mines and Power were separated form Labour but in the beginning remained under one Minister. Under the ground dispensation, they were placed under two Ministers. The issue is an old one, the issue of the Centre poaching upon the Provincial or now states domain. Co-ordination may be desirable, but co-ordination could not mean participation. Under Food self-sufficiency plan, the Ministry of Agriculture-Food has come to stay. The issue therefore is whether Ministries of Education and Health should retain their independent and sovereign status or should the welfare activities of the Central Government be grouped under one Minister? The issue is also that of economy versus politics. For, grouping together of Education, Health and Labour into one Ministry of Welfare Affairs will mean the displacement of two Ministers, Maulana Azad and Shrimati Amrit Kaur. Will the Prime Minister agree to group them together by providing them with alternative employment? Or will the Ministers realise themselves the urgent need for economy and efficiency and persuade the Prime Minister to relieve them. Both the alternatives are discounted here.

CHURCHILL IN MARRAKESH

Mr. Winston Churchill, wearing a ten-gallon hat, and smoking a newly lit cigar, receives a native welcome when he arrived in Marrakesh French Morocco, by air. Mr. Churchill plans a month's stay. Marrakesh is a favourite painting-ground of his.



Capsicums contain minerals and vitamins which are essential for good health. Eat them this way. First, half steam capsicums, slice off stalk and remove seeds. Next, stuff them with mixture of chopped fried onions, cooked peas and carrots or boiled chopped eggs, boiled mashed potatoes or cooked minced meat, minced ginger, coriander leaves, mustard, salt and juice of lime. Fix stalk with fine sticks. Now, heat Dalda in flat pan, place capsicums and fry till cooked. Dalda, being a pure vegetable fat, is best for prolonged frying—it allows foods time to cook properly right through.

QUICK MEALS FOR UNEXPECTED GUESTS!
Write for free advice today—or any day!
THE DALDA ADVISORY SERVICE
P.O. BOX NO. 353, BOMBAY 1

HVM. 118-172

PATTER *By Asude*

TO THE DOGS

"O Mad, superbly drunk:
If you kick open your doors and play the fool in public;
If you empty your bag in a night, and snap your fingers at prudence;
If you walk in curious paths and play with useless things;
Reck not rhyme or reason;
If unfurling your sails before the storm you snap the rudder in two;
Then I will follow you, comrade, *and be drunken and go to the dogs.*

I must say, it is hard, springing that sort of thing on a man with the old year out and the New Year ringing in. If that's not leading a man unto temptation, then what is?

Who is this sinner calling all men to play the fool in public, be drunken and go to the dogs? You know who? No, no. It's not that old toper you used to meet at the pub in the corner before Ramrajya set in. It's that hard-boiled reprobate,—Rabindranath Tagore. Now, laugh that off.

"Oh but it's just poetic fancy,—not to be taken literally,"—that's what you say, do you? Probably you are right, but it's just too real for me. I have a funny habit like that. When a man says "be drunken and go to the dogs", I take it that he has got a bottle of the best on ice and is asking all good fellows to get together and get going.

I will tell you why I have started on this line this morning. You see, somebody told me at the beginning of 1950 that a man approaching eighty ought to know better than end his life yammering about good whiskey and good cheer. It is time that he stopped feeding folks on the flim-flam and flummeries of life and took to studying the superior merits of vegetable juice and barley-water.

That was good advice, and I took it. For the best part of the year, I had very little else except carrot-juice and lemon-whey. Excellent stuff for making you a far, far better man than you had been. Before the New Era, I mean. I also paid a lot of doctors' and chemists' bills,—and earned tons of blessing from them.

That was how life began,—in January 1950. And now that the year is fast fading out in the horizon, and Christmas coming in, I thought that the old devil would leave me alone and I would wind up the year with a double shot of tomato-juice and a feast of fresh turnips and ripe bananas.

But am I allowed to? I open a book and it happens to be Tagore's "Gardener." And what do I find? All about superb drunkenness and a trip to the kennels.

Disgusted, I throw the book away, and open another. I hope for better luck. And this is what I get for my trouble:

"Come friends, come, let us drink again,
This liquid from the nectar vine,
For water makes you dumb and stupid,
Learn this from the fishes—
They cannot sing, nor laugh, nor drink
This beaker full of sparkling wine ...."

Now, what do you say to that? In plain English and without turning a hair, this man suggests that if you know no better than drinking water at this time of the year, you are no better than a fish! I daresay it would be the kind of man who finds that the only purpose which water serves is to stay under the bridge.

Seriously now, I think something ought to be done about it. I mean, this free-and-easy blathering about sparkling wine and song and laughter. Particularly about this time of the year with the sky a bright and burning blue and the air like champagne. How can a man rise up to the spiritual sublimity of carrot-juice and pure *Nira* with a thing like this being dinned into your ears:

"A glass is good, and a lass is good,
And a pipe to smoke in cold weather,
The world is good and people are good,
And we're all good fellows together.
Let schoolmasters puzzle their brain with grammar and nonsense and learning,
Good liquor, I stoutly maintain,
Gives genius a better discerning!"

You have it all there,—a glass, a lass, and a pipe to smoke. And what a lesson to the schoolmasters! Now, supposing that bard took it into his head to turn the last three lines like this:

"Let Chief Ministers addle their brains with moral vapouring and vain warning,
Good liquor, I stoutly maintain,
Gives *politics* a better discerning!"

Would that chap be put in quod for a good three years or would he? But isn't it bad enough as it is,—all this free propagation of an immoral creed. For, drinking, as everybody knows, is a SIN. The Saints have said so. And every man who *thinks* of a bottle of beer or a glass of sherry is a sinner.

Just to set off against all that vile stuff, I took up another book, a Book of Quotations, and looked into the index to see if I could find an antidote to the poison. "Temperance" was a good guide and I turned to the page indicated. This is what I got:

"Here's to a temperance supper.....
(Good!)
With water in glasses tall....(Still better!)
And Coffee and tea to end with....
AND ME NOT THERE AT ALL!!!"

Now what can a man do after that? The trouble with these mischief-makers is that somehow they have got the idea that one must laugh, and that a good conducive to laughter is alcohol. They don't call it "alcohol" but such fancy names as *Vicuve Cliquot* or *Dry Monopole* or *Chateau Yquiem* or *Cognac Napoleon*. Byron, one of the leading lilies of the field, put it thus:

"Laugh at all things,
Great and small things,
Sick or well, at sea, or shore,
While we are quaffing.
Let's have laughing,
Who the devil cares for more!

Yes, but why laugh at all? Is it laughter which will carry you up the ladder,—to dizzy heights of name, and fame, and a seat in the Argentine Embassy of the Indian Republic? Or a seat amongst the Mighty,—in the North Block of the Central Secretariat?

Now, to get the taste of all that stuff off the mouth, let's have a gargle. All together now!
Ram, Ram, Ram, Ram, Ram, Ram, Ram! Jai Hind!

'THEY'RE PUSHING ME!'

Thiele in 'The Los Angeles Mirror'.

'Anjir' Hails From The Mediterranean

Fig Can Be Made A Thriving Industry In Bombay State

THE fig appeals to all those who have a taste for good fruit. The Bombay farmer knows the market value of dried figs, but the want of a correct knowledge of the exact climatic and soil requirements of the crop and the know-how of drying the fruit are responsible for the small area in the State to which the fruit is confined today.

BY R. D. GAITONDE

THE FIG (Ficus Carica,) according to Aitchison, is probably a native of Afghanistan and Persia. The prehistoric area of the fig tree covered the middle and southern part of the Mediterranean basin from Syria to the Canaries' says DeCondolle. Whatever be the place of origin, in India it is a popular fruit, and dried figs in large quantities are imported into the country through the port of Smyrna in Asia Minor. In that tract it is known as 'Ingir', probably from which the term 'Anjir', as the fruit is known in India, has been derived.

In Bombay, some 481 acres are under figs, the principal centre being the Poona district. Even here the Purandhar taluka claims the major acreage. Nasik has some 15 acres, while East Khandesh has about 13 acres under the fruit.

The fig does not require a rich soil. An alluvial or loamy soil, yellow or reddish brown in colour with a rocky or murum bed, three to four feet below the surface, is the best soil for the fruit. It thrives very well in reddish black soils with plenty of lime. In clayey soils also it comes up well, provided the land is not water-logged. Rich black soils, however, are unsuitable. In deep clay soils, trees tend to rush to stem and leaf and bear few and small fruits. Even in light soils the fruit can be grown, provided the soil contains plenty of lime. In the Poona District, it is grown on a variety of soils—light soils, with good mixture of lime at Rajewadi, reddish black soils at Sasward and Diva and Poona, and calcareous soils at Alandi.

Sensitive To Climate

Figs are very sensitive to climate A dry warm climate is the most suitable one for the crop. A low temperature is not detrimental to it, but a moist climate is definitely harmful.

Showers on cloudy weather during fruiting is injurious. Very cold nights during this season are also harmful. Cold winter nights retard sugar formation of the fruit, and severe colds crack the bark. Cold winds after heavy showers encourage, to a certain extent, the incidence of rust on the tree.

Places having a rainfall of about 25" and with a distinct break during September or October are most favourable for the fig.

For figs meant for drying, warm, moderately dry and fairly sandy soils, containing considerable quantities of lime are highly suitable

Propagation

The plant is generally propagated by planting cuttings taken from one-year —old terminal branches having short internodes and leaf scars Six to eight-inch long cuttings are planted in beds at the commencement of rains. These would be ready for planting in the following year. Unlike the cuttings of other plants, fig cuttings are planted straight and not slantwise, and the terminal bud is slightly covered with wet soil. Layering and gooteying are also practised.

A watering is immediately given after planting. The second watering follows after four or five days and the third after 8 to 10 days after planting As for other fruit plants, the fig also requires copious watering during the hot season when fruiting will be in progress

Aftercare

Manuring is done with 20 lbs. of well rotten farmyard manure or sheep dung during the first year. This is gradually increased to 100 lbs. by the eighth year after which the dose is maintained at that level. During the first two years, manuring is done at the beginning of the rains.

During the first two or three years, vegetable crops like French beans, peas or matki are grown as intercrops. These crops do not cover or encroach upon the area occupied by the fig plants Care, however, should be taken to see that the areas within about 2' radius of the plants are left clean and not occupied by any other crop.

Pruning

The fig requires pruning. The branches are pruned to a dome shape. Side branches are removed, and only the single stem is allowed to grow to a height of 4'. From this point, the main stem is headed back and branches are encouraged. Further pruning and training is done to form a dome shape of the branches and the foliage.

The main stem continues to produce branches at the base. It is safer to retain these branches, especially in the area where there is stem-borer attack, in which case the concerned branch can be lopped off and the main tree saved, which would not be possible if there is only a single stem.

Old fig trees are renovated by shortening the main branches to a stem in winter. But in places where strong winds are common, pruning to get a dome shape may not be advisable.

Notching

During the fruiting season, it is common experience to see the topmost branches fully loaded with fruits, but below these, the buds neither sprout nor show any fruiting growth. In such cases, notching is resorted to. This consists of removng a portion of the bark above the dormant bud. The notch should be about 3/4" broad and one inch long, and just deep enough to touch the wood It is done in a slanting manner The bud selected for notching should be healthily and plump and care should be taken to see that the milky juice (latex) that oozes out

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Elephants In War & Peace

They Plough Fields In Africa

IT is difficult to explain why no one has ever found the remains of a dead elephant. This mystery has given rise to several legends, all of them fictitious; people have even believed that special elephant cemetries, full of buried ivory treasures exist, and that it is there that elephants go to die.

A more reasonable explanation is that since so many are killed by men, few are left to die natural deaths. This, however, explains the mystery only partially. Perhaps it is because hyenas immediately remove what is left of a dead elephant.

A third explanation is that when an elephant feels that death is upon it, it quietly goes into water and drowns itself.

FORMERLY elephants could be found throughout: Africa, from what is now known as CAPETOWN, right up to the northern shores of the continent, and even in the South of Europe, where elephant fossils have been discovered. The disappearance of forests in certain areas, as in North Africa, led to the gradual disappearance of elephants in those regions.

Today the largest number of elephants are to be found in the Belgian Congo, also, in the Southern Nile regions, and in South Sudan; in the two latter regions they live in bogs and marshes.

Little is known about the origin of the African elephant. Great differences exist between African elephants of today and those of prehistoric times, and between African elephants in general, and Asian elephants.

THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT is taller, heavier, and can sometimes measure as much as 12 feet at the withers and be 5 or 6 tons in weight. The head is smaller, and longer, with a convex forehead. As for the teeth, the molars are less jagged than in the Asian elephant. The Tusks are less curved, and usually much longer-in the British Museum there exists an exhibition tusk which is about 10-1/2 feet long.

The female has two tusks, and is smaller in size than the male; she has 2 udders which are in her chest; the baby elephants suck the milk by their mouths. The elephant is considered to be mature at 25, at its best between 30 and 40, and lives usually up to 120 years of age.

The chief reason for the large number of elephants in the Belgian Congo is that it is a densely wooded region, with about 279,000,000 Acres — 318,880,000 Acres of forest-land. The Congo is a vast river basin, with a relatively small population. About 10,000 elephants are killed annually by Negroes and Europeans, for ivory and for the protection of plantations. The pre-war ivory exports of the Belgian Congo amounted to 125 tons, when the total produce of ivory in Africa is 500 tons.

The Negroes are responsible for killing the greatest number of elephants to save their plantations from distruction. The Government in an effort to preserve elephants, has, in recent years granted fewer and fewer authorizations to Europeans to kill them. Negroes eat elephant meat.

Although the general policy of the authorities is to destroy as few elephants as possible, in certain areas this policy is reversed, in order to protect cultivation. An administrative service, set up by the Government, deals with these problems.

Congo Ivory

Many years ago ivory, together with rubber, was the most important Congo produce, and even though today it no longer occupies its former leading position, the Congo is still the world's greatest ivory producer. The amount of ivory Asia produces is only 5 per cent of the total quantity of African ivory. The large diameter of the African tusks makes it possible to create objects of the most interesting designs. Asian ivory is softer and more yielding and can be handled and worked on more easily but is rather fragile and breakable. It is possible to obtain a better finish with the African product, which in addition to its durability, remains whiter for a longer period.

There are various kinds of African ivory, depending on the diet of the elephant and the climate of the region in which it lives. Experience has shown that the transparency and delicacy of the ivory increases when the elephant has been nurtured in areas with high temperatures and a great degree of humidity.

The finest tusks usually weigh about 60 lbs. but the majority naturally, are much lighter. We must remark on the fact that the weight and size of the trusk are not relative to the weight and size of the elephant.

30 years ago it was supposed that only Asian elephants could be domesticated, whereas, the Africans were untamable, but results obtained in the training centres of the Belgian Congo have disproved this theory.

There is however, no one single opinion of the various characteristics of the elephant. Some believe the African domesticated elephant to be quiet, sociable and peace-loving, by no means an animal to be feared, while others hold that it is easily roused and totallly relentless by nature. Among wild elephants, it is supposed that men-pursued ones are likely to charge, and that old elephants who have always been dogged by men are particularly dangercus. As with all animals, the female elephant is specially agressive when surrounded by her young. Mothers from the same herd frequently attack together.

Developed Senses

There seems little doubt about the fact that the elephant is an intelligent animal. It has often been said that the ten most intelligent animals in the world are the Chimpanzee, the Orang-outang, the Elephant, the Gorilla, the Dog, the Beaver, the Horse, the Sea-lion, the Bear, and lastly, the Cat.

An Elephant's senses are acute and highly developed, its ear, particularly is most sensitive, and it usually grows absolutely still and motionless at the faintest noise. Its sense of smell is extraordinary, and is its best safeguard against danger.

Although its eyes too, are good, an elephant can only see from their sides, which means it has little front vision; it can see things immediately in front of itself only from a very short distance, and this near-sightedness often causes it to swerve violently at the last moment. It detects the presence of humans through its sense of smell, not by its eyes. When domesticated it recognizes people known to it, but, is afraid of those with whom it is not familiar. Even when hurrying it never gallops, and for its size and bulk, is remarkably agile; it is able to negotiate steep slopes easily; it can swim; it can fell trees with its trunk; it can wade through marshes and swamps; it can make its way through dense forests. It has an extraordinary capacity of disappearing absolutely silently.

Social Instincts

Elephants live in small herds, composed of members of the same breed. Occasionally some herds unite with others for short periods, thus making a large herd which numbers frequently up to several hundreds, and sometimes up to thousands.

Elephants have a highly developed social sense and their own unity is a great help to the weak and crippled members of their herd. When an elephant is injured, its fellow-creatures rush to its aid, others posting themselves around it, to protect and guard it. The wounded or crippled animal is then helped along, sometimes for as long as 2 or 3 days.

Elephants will often try to assist one of their own kind who has fallen into a Keddah, sometimes successfully for they trample and flatten out the sides of the Keddah, enabling the trapped animal to climb out. It is interesting to note that male elephants are rarely caught in this manner, for as they move, they carefully feel the ground immediately ahead of them with their trunks; they fall into a Keddah only when running, either through fear or haste. The females are trapped frequently for they hold their trunks high. With elephants the maternal instinct is as strongly developed as the social.

Baby Elephants

It is possible for elephants to have babies at 13 years of age (for Asian animals) and between 18 — 22 years for the African breed. The interval between each baby has to be two and a half years, and the period of gestation is 22 months. The female elephant will give birth only in regions where the natural growth is so dense as to make approach difficult. The baby elephant at birth measures generally a little under 3' feet at the withers and weighs roughly 200 lbs.

It is covered with black hair which soon disappears. It has a short trunk, which it uses very awkwardly at first; it learns to manage this part of its anatomy only after weaning. A baby elephant starts to take milk an hour or two after it is born, and can walk, rather unsteadily at first, of course, when it is 2 days old.

At the end of its first year it has grown small tusks and is able to keep up with the rest of the herd; it is then about 3 feet 10 inches at the withers. When it is 2 years of age it no longer needs its mother, but still continues to live with her for some time. A baby elephant grows about 4 inches a year for 5 years, and after that, its growth, which continues till 20 or 22 years, is more gradual. At

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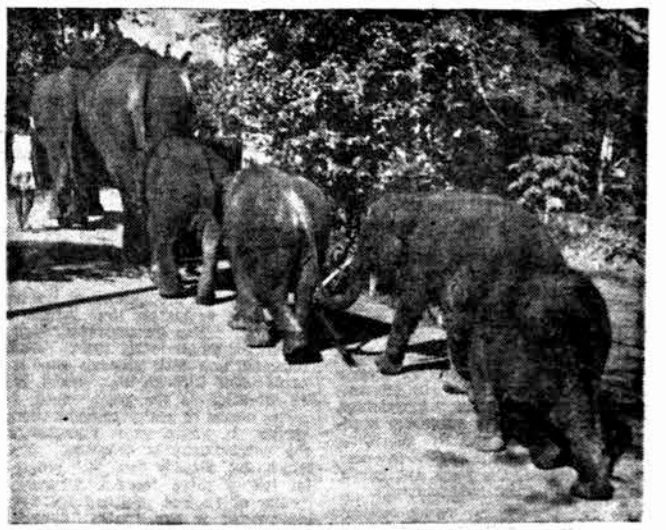
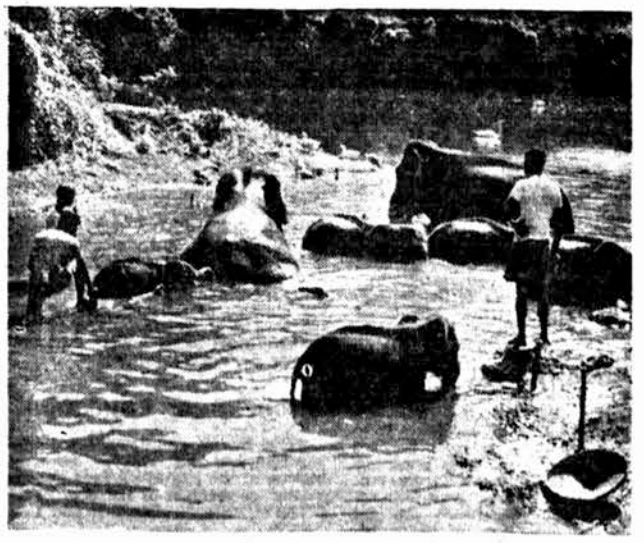


The zoo elephants whenever they go out in a company are trained to walk like this trunk clasping tail in front in an unbroken line. They are so obedient that they will even refrain from feeding carrying their bundles instead of pushing them into their mouths, when ordered to "move on".

Elephant Myth Exploded

IT was originally presumed that it was impossible for domesticated elephants to reproduce. This theory has now been disproved, for babies have been born in captivity. However, it is not encouraged, for it is an uneconomic proposition—the mother is out of work for the long months of gestation, and has to be allowed a full year's rest following the birth of the baby; moreover, the baby-elephant, for the first 12 years of its life, is of little use to the training-establishment.



Elephants taking time off in the "O".

Photos by Godwyn.

JUMBOS ON TRAINING MISSION TO CONGO!

EDUCATION THROWS UP NEW VISTAS

BY OLIVER C. CARMICHAEL

THE Marvel of the twentieth century is America's faith in education. It has built the greatest monument to American genius—its educational system—an enterprise which engages the attention of 20 per cent of the population all the time. Its potentialities for aiding progress are without parallel.

Education as a social enterprise is as old as organized society. Its forms and expressions are varied, but its broad purpose has remained constant throughout human history—fitting youth for society.

As society advanced it became more complex. The most complex university system is devoted to the preparation of youth for adult responsibility, to the conservation of knowledge needed in the process, and to extending the boundaries of the known in order to better prepare the youth and adults to cope with their environment.

State Enterprise

The public school system of the United States is one of the great social experiments of history. No other nation ever attempted a programme of education from the kindergarten through the university at state expense.

The result is a larger percentage of youth in school and a longer period of training for them than is to be found in any country either now or in the past. During the current year some 32,000,000 young people are engaged in study, more than one-fifth of the population. In other words, more than 20 per cent of the people of the United States are constantly engaged in educational efforts, and the percentage is constantly rising.

These facts highlight both the problems and the possibilities of the educational enterprise. How to provide facilities for the increasing number of students, what they should be taught, how best to teach them, and how they should be guided and fitted for society's needs in accordance with their abilities are some of the broad questions raised. Hence the challenge to educators. Perhaps it would be worth while to take a look at some specific objectives that are the concern of educational strategists. What are some of the frontiers that are engaging the attention of the pioneers in the field? A consideration of this question will perhaps be the best means of making clear the nature of the problems which face teachers in these times.

First of all there is much concern over recruitment, selection, and training of those who will become teachers. Never before in American history has there been so much heart searching, discussion, and planning for the improvement of the profession. The Woodrow Wilson fellowships at Princeton represent the first major attempt of a great university to recruit abler men for the profession. They are for first-year graduate students and are designed to attract into the field of teaching able seniors who might be lured into business or some other profession. The experiment, now in its fifth year, has proved notably successful in achieving its objective.

At the University of Missouri the recruiting and preparation of teachers is that of evaluating the results of teaching. The Pennsylvania study conducted in the early 1930's, which indicated how little progress some students made through high school, called attention to the great need for better means of evaluating educational results. It was a great stimulus for the development of objective tests, which had already been in progress for two or three decades. Measuring results of student progress has been represented in the grades awarded, Test Service, and the Graduate Record Office merged their testing activities into one organization known as the Educational Testing Service.

Education Testing Service.

Though this new organisation covers a wide variety of fields including aptitude tests for various professions, achievement and intelligence tests, as well as personality schedules, there is one field which it has not yet entered—that of the effect of the college experience on the motivation of students. Princeton University is in the midst of an experiment designed to throw light on this problem. With the faculty and administration wholeheartedly behind it, this study is designed to determine the impact of the entire college experience on the students attending that University. Out of this experiment, which is now in its third year it is hoped that new light may be thrown on certain of the more intangible problems of the educational process. The widespread interest in a more realistic measurement of results is one of the reassuring features of current educational efforts.

RUSSIA HAS ITS CHOICE

Little in 'The Nashville Tennessean'

Audio-Visual Aids

Another field attracting increasing interest is the use of modern aids to learning. Technology has provided through audio-visual aids great resources for hastening the learning process. These have never been fully exploited. Many classrooms are yet devoid of any modern equipment, though its usefulness has been fully demonstrated. The interest, however, in these devices is growing. Many state university extension divisions have a film distribution service which reaches into the elementary and high schools of the state. Some states have passed laws requiring the use of these aids in the classroom. Perhaps the most important study of the value of the film has been made in the state of Nebraska, with the University taking the lead. Co-operating with the University are the University of Omaha, four state teachers colleges, and thirty-odd high schools. It is now in its fourth year; the results will probably be published sometime during the current year.

New Curriculum

Among other things this experiment was designed to determine what subject matter lends itself best to the use of audio-visual aids; secondly to determine just how useful these are. By establishing control groups of students who did not have the advantage of these aids and testing the results after a year or two years, it is hoped that the experiment will determine just how valuable these technological aids can be in the acquisition of knowledge, in the development of intellectual interests, and in the promotion of general understanding. There is little doubt that within the next decade or two few classrooms will be without those helps which technology has furnished and which have been used heretofore mainly for entertainment purposes.

Radio and television are still less developed as educational instruments. One or two universities, through the extension division, have undertaken classwork over radio with considerable success. This can doubtless be developed to a much greater extent than heretofore.

Television, the newest means of entertainment and of education, has not advanced sufficiently to admit of wide use. However, during the past year in the city of Philadelphia a programme involving some twenty high schools has been in progress. It is too early as yet to determine what the real values are but the fact that it has already been tried in the classroom indicates the interest which will likely result in increasing use in the years' ahead.

Phonograph records, moving pictures, the radio, and television may become the most powerful educational instruments which modern science and technology have provided. The fact that there is such a widespread interest in their use indicates that we may expect future developments that may largely transform methods of instruction and greatly enhance the learning process.

Thus far we have discussed the importance of the teacher and his preparation, the means of measuring the effectiveness of his efforts, and the ways in which, through using the advances of technology, his efforts may be made still more effective. Other frontiers worthy of consideration have to do with what is to be taught. These may be considered under the following three headings: (1) balance in educational offerings (2) international studies, and (3) education in values. These three topics are the subject of much debate and discussion and a considerable amount of experimentation. Let's examine them more in detail.

The core of the college course prior to 1900 was the humanities, involving Greek, Latin mathematics, philosophy, and ethics. The natural sciences, previously referred to as natural philosophy, were just emerging as important elements in the curriculum. The adoption of the elective system throughout American colleges, following the lead of Harvard, had opened the door to a host of new courses. Various social sciences were just beginning to receive recognition.

Atom And Education

World War II again emphasised the importance of the natural sciences because of the role which they played in the prosecution of the war. The Office of Scientific Research and De-

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Need For New Sense Of Values

graduate school has inaugurated this year a five-year experimental plan for pre-service and in-service training of college teachers. The entire graduate faculty is participating. Some twenty junior colleges in the state are collaborating in the in-service phase of the programme. At the University of Chicago a faculty committee representing all departments has been engaged for three years in a project involving the recruitment and training of teachers which gives promise of making a unique contribution to the profession. One of the novel features of the plan is the development of motion pictures of good teachers in action. Examples chosen will illustrate different kinds of classroom procedure—lecture, discussion, seminar, etc.

Other significant examples of faculty-wide attack on the problem of teacher preparation are found at the University of Oregon and at Syracuse University.

Yardstick Of Progress

Closely related to the problem of yet it is clear that there is no scientific method of grading. No two professors can agree even on what a grade should mean, much less on what it should be. In recognition of that fact, the College Entrance Examination Board for a half century has been providing comprehensive tests for those wishing to enter the stronger colleges. The American Council on Education developed over a period of years what is known as the Co-operative Test Service, which extended into high school as well as the college. The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, under Mr. William S. Learned, developed a series of tests known as the Graduate Record Examinations for students wishing to enter graduate schools. In addition, the Graduate Record Office prepared tests for the schools of engineering and aptitude tests for the entrance into medical school, and studied the matter of aptitude tests for other professions from 1945 to 1947.

In 1947 a very significant step was taken when the College Entrance Examination Board, the Co-operative

One World Through Social Studies

The leader of the expedition filming from top of the Baralacha. The expedition, though hampered by the climate brought back a cine-colour film of the whole tour.

The party at Hemis Gompa. From left: Kersi P. Ghandhy, Homai P. Ghandhy, Russi P. Ghandhy (leader), Soli Ranji, old man Pochee, Malavi and Batli.

HIMALAYA CALLING!

Hikers' Trek To Meeting Place Of 4 Nations

BY RUSI P. GHANDHY

THE call of the snows has always been wonderful. Those who have felt it return again and again to the great snow-clad giants. This was the feeling which made me pace up and down one sultry night on the verandah and in the thoughts of that evening was born another expedition.

We started on the 15th of September, 1950, but preparations for our expedition started three months earlier with the selection of the prospective members. Our Hikers' Club Managing Committee scrutinised the application forms and sent up the selected candidates for medical examination, for everyone must be perfectly fit before he can undertake such a hazardous trip. They were then sent on a tough hike in order to test their endurance and also to bring the members into contact with each other.

Over the ashes of departed Lamas the Tibetans raise 'chotems'. Many of them are large as the one above.

Once the personnel was selected we started buying stores and provisions and all the thousand and one things we would need for our trek. For a couple of months we would be completely away from civilization and, therefore, everything from a shoe-nail to an ice-axe had to be carried along. Tents had to be aired, mountaineering equipment had to be gathered and food provisions had to be packed into crates for the long journey. Each crate contained four days' food and was thus self-sufficient. All these feverish activities came to an end only on the 15th September, when the advance party left for Kulu. They were sent ahead to fix up the transport, coolies and mules as all our food and equipment would be carried on mule-back, when we would leave civilisation.

We changed trains at Delhi and arrived at Pathankot. From there a bus took us through 200 miles of ever-changing scenery to Kulu, which was to be our starting point. Heavy rains had washed out the road further on, otherwise we would have proceeded right up to Manali by bus. Our route, in brief, was to go north across Lahoul and Ladakh, and then proceed west to Kashmir from Leh, the capital of Ladakh.

First Pass

After four days we crossed our first pass—Rohtang 14,500 ft. and entered Lahoul. We were now in a buffer state between Ladakh and Kulu. Kyelang is the capital of Lahoul and we reached it after trekking for another four days. There is a little Gompa perched high up on the top of of a hill.

On all Central Asian routes the system of "rea" obtains. Explained in simple language it means that we had to change our mules every few miles.

The next pass that we had to negotiate was the Baralacha 16,500 ft. high and here an incident occured which would remain long in our memories.

We asked our mule men to halt at a certain place, to wit, Kilung. Either they misunderstood us or it was intentional, but they proceeded four miles further on so that when we came to the place we could find neither the mules nor the luggage. Night was fast falling and we were in a pretty jam. Not knowing where actually they had gone we had no alternative but to huddle together and shiver as little as we could throughout the night.

The circle of peaks around us looked grim and terrifying and ready to swallow us up. With painful slowness the hours passed, while boots became frozen and hands grew numb. The moonlight cut through the shivering silence and breathing became stertorous as the lungs became chilled.

Lachalung was our third pass. It was actually two passes disguised under one name. After climbing up 15,000 ft. we had to descend down and again climb up to 17,000 before we had finished with the pass.

The last pass we had to cross was the Tazalung 17,500 ft. which was to bring us to Leh, the capital of Ladakh.

Four Routes Meet

Leh is a pretty important place as four routes meet there, one from Chinese Turkistan, another from Tibet, still another from Kashmir and last from Lahoul and Spiti. It boasts of a fairly large market where people of all queer nationalities rub shoulders with each other.

We took a plane to Srinagar where our expedition ended. In all our trek had lasted 32 days in which we covered a distance of some 250 miles and ascended and descended five times from 10,000 to 20,000 ft. Sometimes we could cover only five or six miles a day due to bad snow conditions. If the snow was very soft we used to sink into it with every step; and if it was too hard we used to slip over it equally soon so that whenever the snow conditions or the weather turned hostile our progress was retarded.

After heavy snows on the Baralacha, the leader, Mr. Rusi P. Ghandhy contemplates the next move.

Our day would start at 6 o clock in the morning and after an hour we generally managed to pack up our things, roll up our beddings and strike our tents. About seven o'clock we would breakfast on chapatis, eggs, porridge and tinned fish washed down by innumerable cups of tea.

About 10 o'clock we would halt for "elevences"- which consisted of biscuits, chapatis, chocolates, nuts and tinned meat or fish. By about four o'clock we would have finished our day's march and would be in camp

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"The sight of a horse makes the traveller lame." Three of the members on horse-back with the Indus river behind them.

Lachalung is a double pass involving a steep descent of 2,000 feet after climbing 17,000 feet.

'THE COURIERS'

Stampone in 'The Army Times'.

SHORT STORY

THE MYSTERY NURSE

BY PESHOTAN P. DALAL

DR. JAMSHIED VATCHA was sitting in his room reading some Medical journals after the routine operations in his hospital. He was in his early forties, tall and slightly stooped and baldy. His nose was a bit on the comic side for the battering he had received in his younger days while indulging in a bout of boxing. As if to compensate for this deformity, nature had endowed him with a fine forehead, black shining eyes and a pleasant mouth.

He was the only son of very wealthy parents: Jamshied showed from his very early age great liking for medicine. This was a great disappointment to his father who had a very prosperous business and had fond hopes that his only child would one day join him in business. His father, however, ever ready to please his son, did not show any displeasure at the choice his son had made for his career. On the contrary he encouraged him to attain his ambition for which Jamshied was grateful After specializing in surgery, he travelled a lot working in many foreign hospitals and finally settled down in Bombay and opened his own private hospital. The miracles he performed with his knife within the four walls of his surgery echoed far and wide. After successful and complicated operations Dr. Jamshied's spirit would elate making him feel like a god dispensing life, hope and charity to the suffering humanity. In moments of failures he would feel dejected and sad, and suffer acutely the limitation of his knowledge. In what way was he better than a squirming worm he would ask himself reproachfully Dr. Jamshied was very sensitive. He was quick to respond to success as he was susceptible to failure. His personal tastes were very simple and inexpensive. He was unlike his father who was always ready to laugh and willing to forgive. He had an eye for beauty whether in women or horses, painting or architecture. His mother was also energetic and gay, slow to complain and ready to praise. It was a joke between these two laughter-loving couple as to how in the world they begot a son so completely antithetical to their ways of life. It was paradoxical that these two jovial people had to adopt grave manners whenever Jamshied happened to be at home.

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Dr. Jamshied was over forty and a bachelor. To his many friends it was a mystery why this rich and famous surgeon did not marry. Many beauties and their mammas had tried their best to angle him into matrimony but so far none had succeeded. Was he a misogynist or a misogamist? Certainly not the former, as many of his hospital nurses would willingly testify. He was not so completely immune to feminine charms. It was gossiped that in his younger days he had his amatory adventures, but they were wholly normal and unspectacular. His staff liked him and admired him for the miracles he performed with his knife.

He heard a gentle knock on the door. "Come in," he said raising his eyes from the magazine.

"Excuse me, doctor," said a nurse noiselessly entering the room. "A lady has brought this letter for you and is waiting for a reply," and handed him an envelope. Dr. Jamshied slit it open and read the contents. "Please send her in," he said gently to the nurse.

A girl of 18 stood before him. A very beautiful girl, gentle and shy.

"What's your name?" he asked her, leaning back in the swivelchair his feet thrust out under his desk. The electric clock on the opposite wall showed thirteen minutes to two

"Thrity Rabaadi."

"Mother Superior writes that you are very fond of nursing. Why?"

"I like it." she said simply and couldn't help feeling that sunk feeling in the pit of her stomach she used to have in college on her way to an examination.

"She further says that your mother too was a nurse. So there is a family propensity for this profession,' he rather murmered to himself. He read the records Mother Superior had enclosed, and they were excellent. He straightened up in his chair and pressed the button. The nurse entered.

"Please take this lady to the matron.' he told the nurse.

As soon as he was alone he sat with his head bowed making doodles on his blotter, engrossed in deep thoughts. What the devil's biting me today? He asked himself vaguely. He stood up and looked out at the reds and yellows of the trees under his window The sky was deep blue. He slipped off his gown and put on his silk coat. He took out a clean handkerchief from his waistcoat, shook off its folds wiped his face and walked out of the room for lunch. It was a relief to be out in the open air from the stifling atmosphere of the air-conditioned building. The sun beat hot on his bare head, as he walked in the garden before entering his car. His thoughts began to crush him under the grinding and gnawing remorse. God, he couldn't go on for ever being tormented by these recollections. A little late he entered the car, let in the clutch and slipped out of sight down the drive.

When Thrity Rabaadi entered the hospital as a student nurse, the grey haired matron of the hospital mentally shook her head. She prophesied that Thrity was too young and tender to survive the rough hospital atmosphere of cranky patients, medicines, sponge baths and bedpans! Such a beautiful girl ought not to be wasting her beauty and youth on a job obviously not meant for her. But Thrity took her work seriously and in a very short time won the heart of the well-meaning matron who once doubted her capabilities. She was given a chance to work in all the wards of the hospital. This made older nurses to grumble and they accused the matron of showing favouritism. They nicknamed Thrity "Nightingale" and she became the constant butt of their ridicule. She bore all this tittle-talle without showing any wrath or malice. She could scarcely whip a cat for stealing cream! The more she was given to skimp and scrape in the hospital, the more she loved her work and glorified in the challenge of heavy work. Nothing was drudgery to her

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One day for the first time, she was called on duty in the operating room She felt a little awed in that closed room. She had put on a white gown, gloves, a cap and a mask over which two shining eyes were roving here and there

It was in this room, she thought, that the grimmest battles of life and death were fought won and lost. Today Dr Jamshied was fighting one of the grimmest battles of life and death over his patient. The patient was already under the influence of anesthesia and Dr. Jamshied was working on him full of confidence with the aid of his surgical appliances, gaining ground bit by bit

The other nurses, surgeons and the anaesthetist were helping him fully absorbed in their work and ready to be at his beck and call Thrity stood there helping here and there marvelling at the speed with which the delicate feeling fingers of the eminent surgeon were moving. The final stich was given and Dr. Jamshied walked into the adjoining room with his usual brisk walk for a wash and clean up. This successful operation was mentioned in many medical journals of the civilized world and Dr. Jamshied was the recipient of many congratulations

Thrity thereafter got many opportunities to work in the operation room and was several times praised by Dr. Jamshied himself for her smart and efficient work. As Dr. Jamshied came in closer contact with this nurse he started taking a little more interest in her. He took her to movies, shows and dinners. That started the tongue of gossip to waggle. Was Dr. Jamshied going to make a fool of himself by falling for this slip of a girl? Really men are silly creatures. When he was young and could marry a young girl he pretended to live in asceticism in excelsis! And now at this age, he was going all nuts over that child. Yes, he was gone daffy, bell, book and candle! And that paragon of respectability! How clever she was for her age! Accepting that man's costly presents and making love behind his back to the young and healthy Dr. Hoshang Modi. If Dr. Jamshied came to know about Thrity's double-crossing he would surely throw ooth of them out of the hospital. And they all felt pity for the old fool and the young doctor but no tfor Thrity the presumptious gold digger.

The fact was that the moment Dr. Hoshang met Thrity in the Hospital as a student nurse he fell in her love. He would go to her desk under some pretence or another just to talk to her. Thrity also loved him and agreed to marry him after she had finished her nursing course. As Dr. Jamshied was very kind to her and she also liked him very much, she did not like to disappoint him whenever he had asked her to go out with him.

One evening Dr. Jamshied and Thrity were dining tete-a-tete at the Swell Hotel "Thrity I am receiving very good reports on your work from all quarters and I am very much pleased." Dr. Jamshied told her sipping coffee. "I have also watched you through your training and also in your leisure.

"Nursing is a good profession. A good and consentious nurse is always an asset to any hospital. But even in doing this good work the nurse should not go beyond her capacity and overdo herself. Once you are off duty you must completely relax and forget the hospital and the patients.

"The other day I saw you coming out of Room No. 27 with tears in your eyes. You must not get absorbed yourself that way. It's neither going to help the patient nor you. I cannot in all conscience say that one should not show any attachment to the patient, that one should act altogether in an impersonal manner. In sickness people are in the greatest need of humane treatment and that can, no doubt come in plenty from doctors and nurses What one should not forget is that we are all human beings grovelling in darkness for more light. What little knowledge we possess we place it at the service of the suffering humanity leaving necessarily the results thereof in the laps of the gods What I am trying to make you understand is that you should avoid as far as possible to emotionally identify yourself with your patients to an extent that will weaken your health. The life of a nurse is not too long. You understand what I mean?"

"I think I do," she said. "But how can I help it?"

He simply shrugged his shoulders and looked gravely at her. "Thrity, sometimes I think I made a mistake in letting you in my hospital as a nurse."

"Why?" she asked in a frightened voice. "Have I made any serious mistake?"

"Well, if you have, you have erred on the side of the angels," he said kindly to her.

●

It was nearly a year that Thrity was in the hospital. One evening Mother Superior came to see Dr. Jamshied. He conducted her to his private study and took special care to close the door.

"Dr. Jamshied, I understand that Miss Rabaadi is still in your hospital" she enquired softly.

"Why, of course; you sent her to me with your letter."

"Yes," she replied smilingly. "After that I had to leave India suddenly. On the voyage I fell ill and even in Rome I had to remain quite a long time in the hospital. I wanted to write to you. But I dared not commit the secret on paper for fear of its going into wrong hands. The only way open to me was to wait till I returned to India. Have you guessed who she is?"

"More or less from the beginning." He replied. "I enquired of my solicitors whether the cheques were being regularly despatched and they said yes. I rang up your convent and they told me you had gone out of India and were expected back any moment. I hadn't the courage to ask her, her mother's name. I preferred to wait for you."

"We have not encashed your cheques since the child left us and I have personally brought them back to return them to you. Her leaving was a great loss to the convent. We tried our best to occupy her in our school as a teacher but she was serious on a nursing career. So the loss to our convent is a gain to your hospital." She smilingly said and took out a packet from her bag and handed it over to him.

"Mother, you have been very helpful to me in my difficulty. Keep these cheques for your convent. As for the expenses you must have incurred for coming all the way to Bombay I am adding another Rs. 500 in cash. Once again, Mother, I thank you very much." He got up and shook her hand. "In case of any difficulty where I can be helpful to you, you will not hesitate to call on me, Mother." He took her to the door and called a nurse.

"Mother, you must be very anxious to see the child. This nurse will take you to her. I am telling the Matron to give her an off today so that she can show you round Bombay before you leave."

▲

It was two months after the Mother Superior's visit that Dr. Jamshied made up his mind to call Dr. Hoshang Modi to his private study. When the young doctor received the message he felt very nervous. It was only when something serious happened that Dr. Jamshied called his assistants to his private study. He had no time to inform even Thrity about it. He knocked at Dr Jamshied's door.

"Come in, doctor. Take your seat," said Dr. Jamshied in a serious tone pointing to a chair opposite him.

"I am hearing consistent rumours about you and Miss Rabaadi.—do not wish to believe anything hastily without proper investigation. To make my task easy, I would request you, Doctor to answer my questions truthfully

"Is it true that you have been go-

(Continued On Page 27)

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

SURPRISE PACKAGE!

How A Dealer Was Fooled

IN the good old days, when stocks of stamps were left after an issue went out of currency, they were usually sold to dealers. Many countries reaped a fair harvest in this manner without having to perform any postal duties for the people that bought the stamps. The fact that this sort of thing brought the value of many very popular issues to a rock-bottom level finally made governments realise—many of them only after the damage had already been done—that this practice simply had to stop.

After all, one of the incentives in philately is the financial side of the matter, and if all stamps that were at a fair premium above original value were to be dumped on the market, it can easily be realised where the hobby would soon be. The cases of reprints need not be gone into here—that is an altogether different thing. Most of the South American countries are unpopular because of the so-called "Seebecks". Heligoland is another country philatelically dead because of reprints. Iran still another.

But here is a case where a dealer with get-rich-quick ideas got well and truly bitten. This worthy heard that some of the stamps of Mauritius were going out of currency, and, since he always had an eye to the main chance, decided that here was something not to be missed. He entered into negotiations with the government of the colony and was informed that, like Barkis, they were willing.

The great day arived and the dealer was there on the dot, waiting for the parcel that would make him a fortune. But when the pie was opened, the birds refused to sing. Each and every copy was neatly stamped with an indelible "Cancelled".

Many of these "cancelled" stamps come on the market even today, but are of much less value than the originals, though they are of undoubted interest to collectors of unusual items and those that are specialising in the country. The issues that were cancelled were the ones of 1863 and the issue of 1878.

Typical Collection Of 19th Century British Empire

GETTING together a comprehensive lot of Victorian issues is well nigh impossible these days, but even the beginner can get a good deal of satisfaction from a representative group of these classics—a satisfaction that can never be provided by the host of modern "pretties" and pictorials.

Stamps were used for prepaying postage those days—nothing more or less—and the real philatelist will always get more pleasure from the ancients than from the trash that modern presses are printing.

A few weeks ago I had dealt with the wealth of variety that is to be found in the stamps of even a single country. Today I shall deal with several countries from all over the British Empire. The stamps chosen are all moderately priced—most in pennies, none at over five shillings. The market value is very often much less than the catalogue. They are a representative lot from all corners of the globe, and all issued prior to 1900.

Brittania's Waves

Leaving aside the home country and the rather expensive stamps of the Bahamas, we come to Barbados. The lower values of the 1882 issue are cheap as well as well printed. The next series shows the emblem of the colony, Brittania in her chariot riding, over the waves. A mint copy of the farthing value can be taken as fairly representative. The Jubilee issue of 1897 is in large format showing the seal of the colony with the dates of Victoria's accession and jubilee. The penny and halfpenny values are moderately priced.

For a stamp of Great Britain overprinted for use in overseas possessions, there is the British Bechuanaland penny lilac, S. G. 33. The British East African definatives of 1896 show the head of the Queen from the Von Angeli portrait. This portrait has also been used for the high value stamps of India. The stamps show two lions framed by "assegais". The earlier issue showed the arms of the British East Africa Company and the motto 'Light and Liberty'

Get Some From Guiana

British Guiana is usually the graveyard of the hopes of the collector who hankers after completion. Several of the stamps are valued in hundreds or thousands of pounds. Though not everyone can hope to possess a copy of the scarcer ship issues, a simple makeshift is there in the form of the issue for 1889, the 2c of which is priced at 2d in the catalogue. The barque is framed by the motto that is familiar to every philatelist "Damus petimusque vicissim", which figures on the most valuable stamp in existence, the 1c of 1856. British Guiana, incidentally, is one of the few colonies that never had a portrait of its queen on its philatelic gems.

British Honduras provides a few cheap stamps in the "key plate" type, but since other colonies have items more easily available, we shall skip this one. The lovely portraits which adorn Canada's early issues are out of the question for the junior philatelist, but there are stamps in both the large head type of 1870 and the small head type of 1882 which are come by fairly easily. The Jubilee commemoratives of 1897 have a common 3c value which crops up "in every general collection, and can merit a place here as it shows the Victoria of 1837 and of 1897 on the same stamp. The later Victorian issues are easily available but undistinguished, and mark the first use of the Canadian maple leaf in the design.

"Capes" And The Long Set Of Ceylon

The famous and well beloved triangulars of the Cape of Good Hope simply have to be included in every collection. Unfortunately, even the cheapest is priced at some pounds, so these are clearly out of the question. Here one is justified in stretching the rules a little. Instead of the "Cape" triangular, we can take the "poor man's Cape", as it is sometimes called—the South African 4d of 1926. This stamp serves the purpose just as well. The later "Hope seated" stamps of 1882 and onwards are plentiful everywhere, while space can also be found for the "Hope standing" of 1893 and the arms and the view of Table Mountain which figure on the penny stamp of 1900.

Ceylon has the dubious distinction of having provided one of the most expensive long sets ever to be issued! Even in fair used condition the total of the 1857 imperforates comes to over £500! But a medium copy of the 1d pale blue, Watermark Crown CC, can be obtained at less than a quarter its catalogue value of 8sh. 6d.

The later Victorians of Ceylon are there in the Red Book in great profusion, and some of the cheaper ones can be taken as representative of the lot, with an overprint or surcharge to round off the group.

The Cyprus ½ piastre of 1894 is a typical bi-coloured stamp, and enlivens a display that has hitherto been mostly of rather drab items in single colours. Dominica and the Falklands are prohibitively priced, so must be left out.

Next week I shall give some of the highlights from the cheaper classical issues from the rest of the British Empire, and show that there is hardly a modern innovation in the stamp field that has not been introduced in the previous century. Commemoratives, charities, and most of other classes of material are certainly not new. The twentieth century has only taken these stamps and overdone them to the point of death.

PURELY CLASSIC

Many classic types can be obtained fairly cheaply and are a welcome addition to any collection. In sharp contrast to the moderns, the older stamps have a charm and dignity all their own.

Discrepancies In Ceylon Perf Prices

THERE seems to be a serious discrepancy in the pricing of the Ceylonese perforation variations of some of the George VI values. This is particularly noticeable in the case of the two values which have been changed most often, the three cents and the fifty cents

The matter is not a new one. For years the value of the 13 by 12 perf stood at a mere fraction of what it should have been, if relative scarcity were any gauge. Not many bothered about the stamp at 3sh. 6d. while those who were in the know and snapped up the copies at full or above "cat" reaped a rich harvest later when Gibbons suddenly raised the price almost fifty fold overnight in a supplement to the catalogue.

A glance at the catalogue will show that in the 3c value, the scarcest stamps are supposed to be the 13 by 13½ and the 14. This is far from correct, judging from relative scarcity. The original perf, 13 by 12, is definitely scarcer than the 14. But in the catalogue, the former is priced at only 6d, the latter at 7sh. 6d., both used. Mint, the catalogue seems truer to actual rarity, with the compound 13 by 13½ the most valuable of the bunch.

Out of an examination of thousands of these copies—and my findings have been confirmed by several glances though various other bulk lots—I have found that there are at least five times the number of copies of the perf 14 available as there are of the 13 by 12 used. The actual proportion is not so great, because the 14 tends to spoil at the corners. But even so, there are a minimum of three times the copies of the 14 on the market as of the other.

The corresponding perf of the 50c is now the rarest in that value. I would not be at all surprised if Gibbons suddenly raised the price of the 3c. 13 by 12 to the level of the 14 AT LEAST.

In the case of the fifty cents, there is also a discrepancy between scarcity and value. While the 13 by 12 and the compound 13½ by 13 are undoubtedly really scarce in either state, mint or used, they are not much rarer than the perf 14. I know that several dealers have a fair number of copies of the first two perforations, while they either have none, or a very much smaller quantity of the perf 14. Instead of being priced at less than half of the 13 by 13½, the perf 14 should fetch at least double.

I have confined this discussion to the stamps in USED condition because that is how most collectors can reach the copies. The mint are practically unobtainable at anything but a very high price. Those who had them at the original new issue rates, or when they were not sky-rocketing in value are refusing to unload. But with used, there are a fair number still coming on the market, and these can often be got cheaply with a little searching.

So don't exchange a copy of the 3c. 13 by 12 for one of the compound perforation, and don't bother much about the two rarities of the 50c. Concentrate on the perf 14 of the latter value.

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MADHYA PRADESH MARCHES AHEAD

Khaperkheda Station Opens New Prospects

CHEAP ELECTRIC POWER WILL REVOLUTIONISE INDUSTRIES

(From Our Own Correspondent)
JUBBULPORE.

MADHYA PRADESH has taken the first big stride in its power-development programme with the inauguration of the Khaperkheda Central Thermal Station on the 27th instant by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, first President of the Indian Republic. Benefiting directly an urban population of about 8,20,000, the Khaperkheda station is estimated finally to cover an area of 11,867 square miles with a population of 34,28,476.

With an operational capacity of 20,000 K.W., the load-expectation within the next 5 years from the power station is 42,900 K.W. When it starts functioning, 16 new towns will, for the first time, begin to receive electricity; 11 out of the 16 Electric Supply Companies in the areas served by the station will have stopped generation although continuing as distributing units; out of the 9 textile mills within its range, 4 with 12,000 K.W. and approximately 1,000 H.P. requirement will be changed over to the Grid supply and all the 4 private generating stations in the coal fields with an installed capacity of 32.00 K.W. and the new major mines not yet electrified requiring another 2,000 K.W. (practically all the Pench fields and Wardha basin) will begin to be fed by this central station.

Power Feeders

The Khaperkheda Central Thermal station is expected to rationalise the power situation in the State. Together with the projected station in the Chanda-Ballarshah power district and the station at Chandni to which it will be inter-connected, Khaperkheda will make available an economic and wide-spread supply of electricity in the Nagpur and Berar divisions or in other words, the Southern and Western parts of the State.

Power-feeders take off from the station in all the four directions—to Pench Valley in the north; to Akola, West Berar and Nimar in the west (in association with Chandni station) to Ballarshah in the south branching from Wardha; and to the Manganese belt in the east which will in course of time extend to Balaghat, Balhar plateau and the Bhandara districts.

The mining and textile industries and the electric supply companies have already taken advantage of it and are fast entering into contracts for supply from the Government grid. In fact, the entire capacity of the Khaperkheda station is already fully booked. The towns that will receive electricity supply for the first time from the Khaperkheda station are Ramtek, Tumsar, Bhandara, Kamptee-Kanhan, Warora, Wun, Ballarpur, Pulgaon, Dhamangaon, Badnera, Murtizapur, Achalpur, Saoner, Khapa, Sausar and Jamai-Parasia. Extension of supply to the rural parts immediately in the Saoner Katol-Warud area is under active consideration. The Government Grid scheme is oriented towards affording supply by and by to all rural areas on a planned development in zones of 20 miles radius around each main sub-station location.

Power-Potential

Ever since the assumption of office, the popular Government have been alive to the need of well-balanced plans of agricultural and industrial developments so essential for national welfare. The vast unexploited natural and mineral resources of the state served as further incentive.

Nature has endowed it with both basic and key materials such as iron, coal, bauxite, manganese, etc. Coal is found in abundance. The coal deposits at the Pench-Kanhan Valley, approximately 100 miles to the north of Nagpur, in the Wardha basin, about 100 miles to the south of Nagpur and in the Chirimiri region in the eastern part of the state are at present being worked out.

The coal deposits found in the vicinity of Nagpur and Kamptee are yet to be worked out. The state has an assured rainfall. Its river systems—the Narmada, the Tapti, the Mahanadi, the Wardha, the Wainganga, the Indravati—lend admirably to multipurpose development yielding large blocks of power and capable of bringing a large area under irrigation. But the pre-condition of any development plan is the availability of cheap power. The harnessing of the State river system could no doubt form the major source of power-generation, but it is essentially a long-term measure. Large outlay is involved necessitating building up in advance a large electrical load and efforts to utilise any surplus power that may be there. Recent load surveys of the State indicate a load potential of 2,40,000 K.W. prospective and 1,29,000 K.W. firm by 1955 and 3,46,000 K.W. prospective and 1,61,700 K.W. firm by 1960. The load consists of textile mills, ginning and pressing of cotton, rice mills, oil mills, hydrogenation of oil industry, paper mills, cement mills, newsprint and paper mills, manganese mining, collieries, alluminium, and steel and other industries. But uptil now the development of electric supply industry in the state has been very slow. Introduced first for public supply in 1902, the total installed capacity of public supply undertakings in the state upto 1938-39 was only 11,030 K.W., stepped up later for war-purposes during the period 1939-1944. The present capacity is 26,485 K.W. The bulk of this is concentrated at Nagpur, Jabalpur and Katni. The state as a whole, however, still remains badly power-starved. The total capacity at present of private-owned electricity installations is 29,484 K.W., making an over-all availability of power in the state to the extent of 55,969 K.W. only. This leaves still a big gap between the supply and demand which could not be permitted without detriment to the economic and industrial progress of the state.

The Thermal Scheme

As an immediate measure, therefore, Government decided to develop thermal power scheme and in 1945 invited the eminent Electrical Engineer, Sir Henry Howard from Madras to formulate an appropriate plan. Some of his principal recommendations were as follows:—(1) To divide the state into five power-districts—Nagpur, Chanda, Akola, Jabalpur (northern) and Raipur, (2) A power system in each district based on existing loads fed off from suitably located thermal stations in each district. (3) These to be interconnected at a future date by provincial trunk mains and neighbouring systems across the state border.

Accepting the recommendations in principle, the State Government announced their decision on the 9th February 1945 of establishing a Central Thermal Electrical Station near Nagpur with an installed capacity of 20,000 K.W. capable of future expansion to 60,000 K.W.

The Three Grids

As a pre-requisite for such a development was evolved a five-year development plan ending in 1952 for providing the nucleus of a State Electricity Supply system to cover as wide an area as possible in the quickest possible time and ensure a reasonably cheap and abundant electricity supply. For purposes of power development the State is divided into 3 Grid systems—the Southern, the Northern, and Eastern.

They are at the moment independent, each fed by one or more Central Thermal Stations, to be later interconnected by provincial trunk mains, to the sources of water-power potential and to neighbouring systems at provincial borders. Work is in progress on all these schemes and they are expected to be commissioned one after another commencing from 1951. Places not reached by the nucleus grid will be developed by setting up small local thermal (Diesel) generating stations and be later linked to the grid schemes.

The aim here is to provide electricity to towns having a population of 10,000 and over and to as many of major villages as possible, in course of time. Besides the Government have a scheme under consideration for sanction of intensive (and co-ordinated) rural electrification in certain selected areas.

Base Load Station

The Khaperkheda Central Thermal Station forms part of the Southern Grid System. Situated on the right bank of the Kanhan river approximately four miles from Kamptee and ten miles from Nagpur, it has direct rail connection with the Pench valley coal-fields in the north and the Wardha basin in the south. Enough coal deposits exist in and around the site, working is not difficult and cost of coal to Government delivered to ex-coal bunkers will be cheaper than from the open market. Water in the river is plentiful and permits of enlarging the station to any reasonable degree.

In such a setup, the Khaperkheda station is designed to operate as a base load station. In planning the station, the State Government have also in view growth of industries in the vicinity. They have, therefore, provided for a planned township and the water-supply system now being built up admits of expansion when required.

The station initially was designed to contain 2 x 10,000 K.W. sets and four 55,000 lb. boilers. It has, however, been possible due to load development to order a third 10,000 K.W. set and a fifth boiler. Space exists for the addition of a sixth boiler which is in view. The station now under construction will have an installed capacity of 30,000 K.W. and 330,000 lb. steaming capacity in six boiler units.

Transmission System

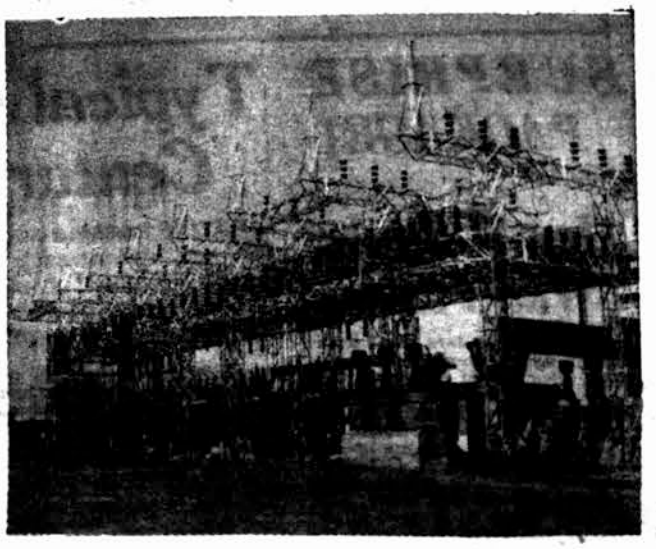
The transmission system radiating from the Khaperkheda station consists of—

(i) 120 miles of double circuit 66 KV. tower line to Amravati with sub-stations en route at Nagpur, Wardha and Pulgaon;

(ii) (a) 105 miles of single circuit 66 KV. line on R.C.C. poles from Amravati to Akola and Khamgaon;
(b) 27 miles of single circuit 66 KV. line on R.C.C. poles from Amravati to Ellichpur;
(c) 84 miles of single circuit 66 KV. line on R.C.C. poles from Wardha to Chanda; and
(d) 100 miles of single circuit 66 KV. line on R.C.C. poles from Khaperkheda to Pench Valley Coalfields; and
(e) 44 miles of single circuit line from Khaperkheda to Tumsar via Ramtek.

(iii) 358 miles of 11 and/or 33 KV. lines from Khamgaon to Shegaon, Akot, Balapur, Malkapur, Nandura and Buldana; from Chandni to Burhanpur; Pulgaon to Yeotmal and Arvi; Murtizapur to Karanja; to Majri, Wun, and Wardha Basin Coalfields; in the Pench Valley Coalfieds; and from Tumsar to Bhandara.

Khaperkheda is only a mile-stone in the march towards the goal of national prosperity and common happiness. It may be, perhaps, a beginning, but it stands out as the symbol of the State Government's determination to know no respite till light and cheer reach the four-corners of the State!



The Khaparkheda Thermal station was inaugurated by President Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Pictures shows a general view of the Switching Yard.

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Roses For.....

A Lady, killing time between trains in a small town in Maine, wandered into a florist's shop. The only customer was a shabby little boy, who with great care was selecting six very beautiful red roses.

The saleswoman asked her young customer what name he wanted on the card and to whom the roses were to be delivered.

"I'll take them", said the boy, "but please write on the card, 'Happy Birthday. Mother'."

The saleswoman and the lady exchanged smiles as he walked proudly from the shop. About 20 minutes later the lady was looking idly out of the window as her train moved slowly through the outskirts of the town when she recognized the same little boy, still carrying his box of roses, trudging through the gate of a small cemetery.

SHOLAPUR MILLS' THREE EX-DIRECTORS ARRESTED

Misappropriation Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ALLEGED to have criminally misappropriated a sum of Rs. 88,933 belonging to the Sholapur Mills during the year 1945, Gokuldas Dwarkadas Morarka, Ramkumar Shrinivas Morarka, Basantilal Ramkumar Patodia and Hiralal Motilal Shah, were arrested by the police early this morning and released on bail at the Esplanade Court this afternoon.

The first three accused were directors of the Mills and the fourth the Assistant Manager when the offence was committed.

It was stated that the amount which belonged to the Mill was spent by the accused for performing the marriage of the first accused's brother.

Investigations were set afoot at the instance of the Belgaum Police and the Bombay, Poona and divisional police collaborated in the arrest of the accused.

The police seized Rs. 40,000 worth of gold and silver ornaments and furniture—all the wedding presents—this morning.

Sub-Inspector R. B. Kulkarni of the Bombay Police presented the application for the remand of the accused before Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, this morning.

The first three accused were ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 50,000 each, and the fourth accused on Rs. 10,000.

ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Plea For Central Authority

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30 (UPI): Important problems connected with the preservation of the rich heritage of India's past were dealt with at the 26th session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Cuttack in December, 1949, the proceedings of which have just been published. This was the first meeting of the Commission to be held in Orissa.

The first part of the volume contains the proceedings of the public meeting, which was inaugurated by Shri Asaf Ali, Governor of Orissa, and the proceedings of the business meetings of the Commission. A detailed review of the development programme of the national archives of India, which had been drawn up by the Commission in an earlier session, figured prominently in the discussion.

Among the important resolutions passed at the session one recommended the establishment, by law, of a central archival authority which would formulate an archival procedure for the whole country to follow.

The proceedings of the 14th and 15th meetings of the Research and Publications Committee, which meets biannually, are also recorded in the volume. Two important resolutions passed by the Committee recommended that early steps should be taken by the Government of India for the safe custody and proper preservation of the records lately in the possession of various Indian States which have either merged with the Provinces (now States) or formed into different Unions and to throw them open for research. Another resolution urged the exemption from normal import duties of microfilm copies of records, books, etc., relating to India obtained from abroad.

According to present schedule, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan will leave for London on Sunday to participate in the conference of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

'Malabar Princess' Was Insured

2 NEW CONSTELLATIONS ORDERED

BOMBAY, Saturday (PTI).

The Air India International four-engined Constellation "Malabar Princess" which crashed over Mount Blanc in the Alps early in November was fully insured, according to the Airline authorities here.

The Constellation was bought in 1948 from California at a price of Rs. 36,00,000. The Airline is understood to have insured the aircraft for a sum of Rs. 55,00,000, which is the present price in Rupees of a Constellation.

Thirty-eight passengers on board the ill-fated Constellation were insured for risks to which the Airline is subject under the Warsaw Convention of 1929 of the International Air Transport Carriers.

Two new four-engined Constellations of the latest type have been ordered from the Lockheed Aircraft manufacturers of California by the Airline at Rs. 55,00,000 each.

Theft In City Sub-Post Office

BOMBAY Saturday

A theft of Rs 2,765 was committed from the Wadgadi Sub-Post Office yesterday.

It is stated that the Post Master placed the amount on the counter after counting it, and went to attend to some other work. When he returned he found the amount missing. The matter was immediately reported to the police, who arrested Balram Raghunath Shete on suspicion.

The accused was produced at the Mazagon Court when he was ordered to be released on bail pending further enquiries.

MIDNIGHT RAID ON ILLICIT DEN

5 Arrests In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ABDUL GAFAR and four others were arrested in a surprise midnight raid on an illicit den by the Agripada police yesterday.

The five accused were produced before Presidency Magistrate Mr. Mahimtura at the Girgaum Court today when the police stated that acting on information that large scale illicit distillation was being carried out at Yusefi Baug, the place was raided at 2 o'clock in the night.

Two of the accused who were keping a watch at the entrance of the building tried to signal the men inside at the approach of the police party. They were put under arrest. From inside the building the police seized a complete working still. Three of the accused who were attending to the still were also put under arrest.

One gallon of illicit liquor and nine gallons of wash valued at Rs. 200 were seized by the police from the place.

The five accused were released on bail.

8 Dead, 5 Hurt In Gun Battle

ADEN, Dec. 30 (PTI-Reuter).

THE lonely Arabian seaport of Mukalla in Britain's Aden Protectorate was under curfew and martial law last night 48 hours after a gun battle in the Sultan's Palace ended with eight dead and five wounded.

Demonstrators of the National Party burst into the palace while the Sultan was receiving party members on Wednesday. Guards opened fire. Eight nationalist demonstrators died and five Arab soldiers were wounded in the battle that followed.

The Sultan ordered martial law and curfew throughout the town and all was quiet yesterday. Mukalla is in the Hadhramaut, part of the 11,200 square miles Protectorate which adjoins and is controlled from Aden Colony.

1 DEAD: 75 HUTS BURNT DOWN

RAJKOT, Dec. 30 (PTI): Seventy-five huttments of labourers camping at Bagdana, 18 miles from Patiala for cutting grass in the neighbouring mountains were burnt down in a fire according to reports received here. One young boy was burnt to death.

The fire is reported to have been started by sparks from fires kept burning by the workers for avoiding severe cold.

FATAL ASSAULT ON MILL OFFICIAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SOME workers of the Bombay Union Dyeing Mills, who have been on strike for some days past, are reported to have fatally assaulted the mill's Assistant Dyeing Master yesterday afternoon.

It is stated that Vashalal Valji, the Assistant Dyeing Master, was returning from the first shift yesterday afternoon. As he walked out of the mill gates, and emerged onto Government Gate Road, Parel, he was set upon by a few of the strikers, who were lounging outside the mill compound.

The assailants are alleged to have attacked Valji and dealt him severe blows all over his person. One of them drew out a knife and stabbed Valji, who dropped to the ground in an unconscious state. The assailants then fled, leaving their victim on the road.

Valji was immediately removed to the K.E.M. Hospital for treatment. His condition was reported to be precarious, and he bled profusely, succumbing to his injuries early this morning.

No arrests have so far been made. The police are investigating.

CITY STUDENT GETS U. N. FELLOWSHIP

BOMBAY, Saturday: Shri V. M. Kulkarni, at present a student of the S. T. College Bombay, has been awarded a Social Welfare Fellowship by the United Nations and he is leaving Bombay for Geneva on way to London, by an Air-India-International plane on January 2 on an observation tour of the U. K. in the fined of child welfare

V. M. Kulkarni

Shri Kulkarni is an M.A. of the University of Bombay and has varied experience to his credit in the field of education and child welfare. Having come to Bombay to learn the methods and technique of Social Welfare administration, he soon found for himself an opening. He worked as a probation officer with the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society for over a year and a half and the Society warmly appreciated his work. It is with the Children's Aid Society, Bombay, however that he had the best of the opportunities to study problems pertaining to the field of social work in general and child welfare in particular. In this organisation, he worked as a Probation Officer, Offg. Superintendent of Remand Home at Umarkhadi, Offg. Superintendent of the David Sassoon Industrial School, Asstt. Chief-Officer and Offg. Chief Officer during a period of nearly three and half years.

TEN HURT IN FACTION FIGHT

AHMEDABAD Dec. 30, (PTI): Ten persons were injured, one of them seriously in a factious fight yesterday in Shahpur area when brickbats were freely used as missiles. One person received a stab wound in the melee.

Police have arrested thirteen persons

Mr Jayaprakash Narain

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narain, the Socialist leader, arrived in Bombay by the Frontier Mail this morning. He will be staying here for over a week when he leaves for a tour of the Ratnagiri district. During his stay in Bombay, he will address a mass rally at Chaupatty after the demonstrations the local Socialist Party has planned for that day.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari

MADRAS, Dec. 30 (PTI): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, India's Home Minister, will visit Madras in the last week of January, it was officially learnt here today. He will inaugurate Sri Thyagaraja festival at Thiruvadi near Tanjore.

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CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

SUNDAY, Dec. 31.
Hindu: Magsar Vad 7, 2007.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval-2, 1370.
Parsi: Tir 30, 1920.
Sunrise 7-12 a.m. Sunset 6-12 p.m.
Hightide 04-02, 16-37. Lowtide 10-30, 22-06.

Today's Engagements

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on Spiritual Experience alone is Spiritual Knowledge" Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

SEVA DAL DAY: Programme for Congress Seva Dal day: 8-30 a.m. Flag Salutation at Congress House. Mr. G. D. Tapase will infurl flag; 9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m Route March from Chowpatty to Horniman Gardens, where Dr. T. R. Naravane will address Congress volunteers; 5-30 p.m. Social Gathering at Municipal Garden, Chinchbunder, Mandvi, Shri S.K. Patil will preside.

MAHARASHTRA GRANTHALAYA PARISHAD: Two day session begins at King George English School, Dadar at 5 p.m.

SWETAMBARA STHANAKWASI JAIN SAKAL SANGH: Opening ceremony of Seth Prabhashankar Popatbhai Sarvajanik Jain Dispensary and Seth Gokuldas Shivlal Ajmera Sarvajanik X-Ray institute by Mr. Kahyalalji Bhandari of Indore at 170 Kandawadi, at 9-30 a.m.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION: 98th birthday of Holy Mother at Mission Hall Khar at 4-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Cycles of Nature and of Man" Jehangir Wadia Building opp. Flora Fountain at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESS EMPLOYEES UNION: Annual meeting of General Council at Union Office at 9 a.m.

LOKASHIKSHANA VYAKHYANAMALA: Concluding lecture in series by Mr. Ashoka Mehta on "Socialism and Culture" at Aryan Education Society School, Opera House, 9 p.m.

RAMANA SAMAJ: Ramana Jayanthi programme from 6 to 9-30 p.m.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO R. K. PRABHU

BOMBAY, Saturday

Farewell Address to Mr. R. K. Prabhu, late of the 'Bombay Chronicle', by G. S. B. Sabha at Khalsa College Matunga 4 p.m. today. Shri M. Govind Pai will preside.

'EXORBITANT DEMAND OF HOTEL UNION'

Breach Of Agreement Alleged

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. MANEK SHAW, Honorary Secretary of the Hotel and Restaurant Association, Bombay Region, told reporters this morning that the Bombay Hotel Kamgar Union had gone back on agreements arrived at individually with various hotels.

Addressing a press conference this morning, Mr. Shaw said that the workers of most of the hotels involved in the strike had their wages settled on graded scales and had the dearness allowance fixed through the Union between 1946 and 1949. But the Union had gone back on these agreements, he said.

The demands put forward by the Union, which has given the call for an indefinite strike, are "vague and exorbitant," Mr. Shaw added. "How can the Union justify an increase of 100 per cent in dearness allowance when the workers get free food, accommodation, uniforms and handsome tips?" he asked.

The Union had addressed the managements of the hotels individually. The demands varied from hotel to hotel. "The very fact that the demands are lacking in uniformity goes to prove that the workers are trying to corner the managements at a busy time." The demands of gratuity and pension cannot be forced upon new establishments of hardly two to five years' standing.

Mr. Shaw said that a compilation of figures at his disposal showed that a waiter in hotels "earned" Rs. 160 per month; a head waiter Rs. 200 and a hamal Rs. 90 per month.

"No other industry ever pays such high wages to unskilled workers" Mr. Shaw said. He added that the workers, by going on strike, had given the managements an opportunity to adjust their requirements of staff to suit the changed circumstances brought about by prohibition.

The strike entered its fifth day today. Cases of intimidation and assault are being reported. A couple of substitute workers of Astoria Hotel were reported to have been assaulted by picketers last night.

Police had to be summoned last night to prevent picketers from attacking a European couple at the Astoria Hotel. It was stated that the couple were prevented from entering the hotel by picketers. Annoyed at this demonstration, the gentleman snatched the flag from the hands of the picketer and threw it away. The flag landed on top of a wayside tree, attracting quite a crowd at the spot this morning. The couple entered the hotel, and while they were having their dinner, the picketers are stated to have collected a crowd outside and begun shouting slogans. The managements of the hotel had to summon the police to protect the couple from possible assault by the picketers.

STRIKE ACTIVITY DECLINES

Only 53,700 Man-Days Loss In November

BOMBAY, Saturday: Strike activity in the Bombay State declined during November last, preliminary figures showing 29 strikes involving about 19,800 workers and a time loss of 53,700 man-days as compared with 31 disputes in the preceding month involving about 237,500 workers and a time loss of 2,021,000 man-days, says the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay.

The corresponding figures for November 1949 were 36 strikes, 22,800 workers and 39,600 man-days. The higher figures of workers involved and working days lost in the previous month were due to the general strike of the cotton textile worersk which, however, terminated by the middle of the month.

More than 65 per cent of the strikes affecting nearly 87 tper cent of the total workers involved, lasted for less than a week, in most cases the duration being one to three days.

Bombay City accounted for 22 of the 29 disputes during the month involving 16,704 workers or about 84.5 per cent of the total workers involved and a time-loss of 39,796 man-days or nearly 75 per cent of the total time loss.

Ten of the total disputes were in the textile industry, four in the engineering and one in the transport, and the remaining 14 in miscellaneous group.

Questions of "retrenchment and grievances about personnel" figured prominently among the causes which led to strikes in 13 cases, affecting more than 55 per cent of the total workers involved. "Pay and allowances and bonus issues" formed the main cause in 12 disputes and three related to "leave and hours of work", while the remaining one dispute was due to "other causes".

THUNDER SHOWERS IN MADHYA PRADESH

All India Weather

POONA, December 30 (PTI): The following is the all India weather summary for Saturday, December 30.

Thundershowers have been fairly widespread in West Madhya Pradesh and have occurred locally in North Deccan. A few falls of rain have also been reported from North West Hyderabad, Tamilnad and Coastal and Andhradesha.

Night temperatures have been ten to 14 degrees below normal in north Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Kutch.

FORECAST VAILD UNTIL THE EVENING OF 31ST:

There will be local showers in Madya Bharat and West Madhya Pradesh and scattered showers in the hills of Punjab (1), and of West Uttar Pradesh, in Vindhaya Pradesh, Deccan (desh), West Hyderabad, Rayalaseema, Tamilnad and Travancore-Cochin.

Night temperatures will fall in West Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Kuth.

World International Congress On Dams

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Francis S. Friel, United States Delegate to the International Association of Hydraulic Structures Research will arrive in Bombay by Trans-World Airlines, Constellation on January 2, 1951.

He will also attend the Fourth International Congress on Large Dams being held in New Delhi from January 10-15. Arriving in Delhi on January 9, 1951. He will return to the United States by TWA Constellation on January 17, 1951

The Marathi Seva Vibhag of the Mandal will conduct Marathi classes for those whose mother tongue is not Marathi at two centres: Kandewadi Municipal Marathi Girls' School and Union High School Khetwadi. Classes start on January 7 and will be held every Sunday from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m.

The Bombay Chronicle

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TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, DEC. 31.

NEWS BULLETINS

METRE BANDS: 7-30 a.m., 25, 31 and 41; 9-30 a.m. 19, 25; 11-30 a.m. 13 and 19; 12-30 p.m. 13 and 19; 4-30 p.m. 13 and 16; 6-30 p.m. 13 and 19; 9-30 p.m. 13, 16 and 25.

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

English 08-00 13-30 18-00 21-00; Hindi 08-15, 13-40, 18-10, 21-15; Urdu 09-00; Punjabi 08-30, 20-15; Bengali 07-30 12-50, 19-30; Tamil 07-15 14-00, 19-15; Telugu 07-00 5-30 19-00; Kannada 07-45 19-45; Malayalam 07-30, 19-30; Marathi 08-30, 12-50, 20-00; Gujerati 08-45, 13-00, 20-15.

BOMBAY

244 m.,—07-40 Prog. 07-45 Malini Mehta, compositions, 08-15 Shamla Mazgaonkar, kh. v. d. 11-45 Banibai Sangekar sarang, 12-15 For women, G. 13-10 G. Burhanpurkar, pakhwaj, 13-40 Week's prog., 14-00 Time for music, 17-30 Banibai Sangekar bhimpalas, 18-10 G. Burhanpurkar, pakhwaj, 18-30 K. Chonkar dhanasnree, 19-00 Malini Mehta, G song, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air artists sitar, sarangi, 19-30 Banibai Sangekar, shankara, 19-45 For industrial workers 20-30 P. Swami, gottuvadyam, 20-45 Malini Mehta, compositions of A. Vyas, 21-15 Sunramma Raghviah K. music, 21-5 Surprise item, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Hogmanay, 23-00 "Fifty years of homeo sapiens," by M. V. Mathew.

VARIATIONS

353m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08 00 G. Barhanpurkar, pakhwaj, 08 45 Shamla Mazgaonkar bhavgeet, 11-00 Film songs 12-15 J. Muktidoot's H. feature, "Kopal" 13-00 B. Chandra, M pad 13-30 H. Bharatdwaj, H songs, 13-50 K. Chonkar, sudh sarang, 17-30 For children M. 18-00 S. K. Abhyankar, M pad, 18-20 For Villages, in M, and at 18-50 in K, 20-15 K. Chonkar 20-45 Air artist, compositions of "Kavi Yeshwnant," 21-00 H. Bharatdwaj, H. songs 21-30 Radio trailer M 21-30 45 Shamla Mazgaonkar, bageshri.

BARODA

250 m.,—08-15 kh. vilambit & drut, 09-00 N. T. Puntambekar, violin, 09-15 L. Manganlal, bhajans 18-20 As in Ahmedabad, 18-30 For rural listeners, 19-00 N. T. Puntambekar, violin, 19-15 N. V. Mehendale's G talk on Sanskrit literature, 19-30 Khayal & thumri, 20-00 G geets 20-10 Locals, 20-30 Listners' choice, 21-15 L. Manganlal, bhajans, 21-30 Month's song, 21-45 Khayal v. & d

AHMEDABAD

326.1 m.,—08-15 Parag, 09-00 For children, 18-20 D. Mohammad, bhajans, 18-30 Air artist, sitar, 18 45 Diwadandi, 19-00 As in Baroda, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-00 Locals, 20-05 S. Mazumdar G geets, 20-30 Bharatiya Sangeet 21-15 Mukeshchand and Geeta Roy, 21-30 S. R. Bhatt, "She stoops to conquer".

CEYLON

SUNDAY 31st December 1950

19.84, 25.05, 41.72 m. 7-15 a.m. It's a Good Day, 7-30 B. B. C. News, 7-45 Star of Today, 8-00 Sunday Serenade 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Songs to Remember 9-00 Radio Jigsaw, 9-30 "Your Choice" Request Programme, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi Programme, 12-00 noon Music for Lunch, 12-30 p.m. ITMA 5-00 Hindi Programme, 6-30 The Lipton Show (Hindi), 7-00 Among the Orchestras, 7-15 4 Stars and a Starlet, 7-30 Radio Jigsaw 8-00 Follow the Blue (Play), 8-30 Take it from here 9-00 Time for Music, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Wishing the Old Goodbye.

Nehru's Broadcast To Nation

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30 (PTI): Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru will broadcast to the nation at 8-30 p.m. on December 31 from the Delhi Satation of the All-India Radio. The broadcast will be relayed by the A.I.R. stations.

From Delhi, the broadcast will be carried on all transmitters.

Radio Features

All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a feature programme entitled "FIFTY YEARS OF HOMO-SAPIENS" on December 31, at 11-00 p.m. "Fifty Years of Homosapiens" will deal with the fascinating story of the last fifty years in which there have been revolutionary changes in politics, in the minds of men, in the social structure and in science and art.

The programme will be heard on 244 and 41.44 metres.

PROF SEIGFRIED'S TALK

Prof. Andre Seigfried, the well-known French Economist, will broadcast a talk entitled "INDIA THEN AND NOW" on December 31, at 9-45 p.m. The broadcast of Prof. Seigfried will be heard on 244 and 41.44 metres.

PRESSMEN MEET MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS

A Press Conference was held on Friday by the Hon'ble Minister of State for Railways in the Headquarters Office of the B.B. & C.I. Railway. Seated from the left are: The Deputy Principal Information Officer, Government of India; Shri K. P. Mushran, General Manager of the B.B. and C.I. Railway; Hon'ble Minister of State for Railways. Shri Santhanam; Shri H. P. Hira, General Manager, G.I.P. Railway and Shri B. L. Kapur, Joint Public Relations Officer, B.B. and C.I. and G.I.P. Railways.

Reduce Import Duty On Motor Vehicles

TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31.

THE immediate reduction of Central import and excise duties on motor vehicles and spare parts to the pre-1950 level and retention of these duties on motor spirit at the existing level of 15 annas per gallon; abolition of States' Sales Tax on motor spirit and its substitution by a Central surcharge of six annas per gallon; and elimination of all local taxes on motor vehicles and all octrois, terminal taxes and other taxes on these vehicles and the commodities carried by them are among the important recommendations made by the Motor Vehicles Taxation Enquiry Committee, in its reuort just published.

The general financial effect of the Committee's recommendations will be to impose at present an average tax burden on the motor vehicle user somewhat lower than that now existing in the States where the tax is high, but the Committee has recommended that the tax level should be reduced further as soon as the financial position of the country improves.

UNIFORM TAXATION

In its report which is unanimous, the Committee emphasises the need for the adoption of a single transport policy by the Centre and States and says that only on the basis of a uniform transport policy would it be possible to have a uniform taxation policy.

Presided over by Mr. M. N. Dalal, Chairman of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association, the Committee was apointed in April 1950 to inquire into the existing systems of taxation of the motor vehicle users in the country and to recommend, inter alia, the basis of a scientific system of motor vehicle taxation to ensure the provision and development of cheap, rapid and efficient transport for different categories of users by the means best suited for the kind of traffic involved and with a view to obtaining proper co-ordination between the different forms of inland transport.

PETROL SURCHARGE

Recommending the abolition of States' Sales Tax on motor spirit, the Committee suggests that the Central Government should impose, on behalf of the States a surcharge on petrol at 6 annas per gallon and distribute the proceeds on the basis of the actual petrol consumption in each State. The only tax to be imposed by States (apart from the petrol surcharge referred to above) will be a vehicle tax which will bring in a revenue somewhat lower than that at present being collected by the States where such taxation is high.

In addition, a petrol surcharge of 1½ annas is to be used for pooling petrol freights. The result will be that the inland users of motor vehicles will benefit, but those in the coastal towns will have to bear an increased charge of about 1½ annas per gallon. Further, a special road cess of one anna in the rupee on land revenue is to be levied in addition to existing levies in all States, and the proceeds of this cess are to be credited to States' Road Funds for distribution to local bodies. This road cess is estimated to yield Rs. 160 lakhs for the whole country.

With regard to taxation of the motor vehicle user as such, the Committee has recommended examination by the Finance Commission, shortly to be appointed under the Constitution, of the relative responsibility for roads of the Union and the State Governments and the extent to which powers to impose burdens on this class of taxpayer should correspond to these responsibilities. The general conclusion of the Commitee is that the present taxation policies of the Central and State Governments do not conform with their over-all policy of developing road transport as a national enterprise.

The Committee says that it has heard considerable criticims from witness after witness of the recent increase in customs tariffs on motor vehicles and parts and it has noted that these duties are largely of the nature of "luxury" taxes, because of their unrequited character.

TAXES BY STATES

Taxes by States everywhere, says the Report, have been growing rapidly in recent years, but the heavy Central taxation of the motor vehicle user leaves the States very little margin to collect revenue from this source, although the States carry at present the main burden of expenditure on roads. Motor vehicle taxation in India is perhaps the highest in the world.

Local taxes are still very high in some areas and are harmful to trade. The delays caused to commercial traffic at octroi posts are perhaps even more harmful than the taxes themselves. Evasions are common and the cost of collection high. Local authorities are demoralised when they rely on taxing "through" traffic instead of taxing local residents to meet local needs.

Regarding the burden of taxation, the Committee observes that the average goods lorry pays in Central and States taxes alone twice the average earnings per ton-mile of foods carried by rail. In the Part A States, the motor vehicle user paid in taxes in 1949 more than twice the cost of maintaining the roads.

NO DECISION BY GOVERNMENT

NEW DELHI, December 30. (PTI): The Government of India will not take any decision on the report of the Motor Vehicle Taxation Inquiry Committee before discussing the recommendations with representatives of State Governments, at the meeting of the Transport Advisory Council, it was announced here today.

The report of the Inquiry Committee is now being examined by the Government. The meeting of the Transport Advisory Council will be held towards the end of January 1951.

RENTS CONTROL ACT RE-APPLIED

Part II of the Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947, has been re-applied, with effect from December 22, to the following areas in respect of premises let for the purpose specified in the brackets following the names of the respective areas: In the Thana District: Padgha village (residence, business, trade or storage) and Shahapur village (residence). In the Kaira District: Borsad Municipal area (residence, business, trade or storage). In the Panchmahals District: Derol Station area and Kalol and Vejalpur villages (residence, business, trade or storage). East Khandesh District: Savda Municipal area (residence, business, trade or storage).

Indian News Review No. 116

A number of displaced persons from East Bengal employed in the railways in South India, pasteurized milk for the Bombay consumers and the Inter-Services Boxing Tournament in Delhi are some of the highlights of Indian News Review scheduled for release during this weekend throughout the country.

The Supplementary Foods Exhibition in Delhi inaugurated by the President, foodgrains arriving in Bombay and the Rehabilitation Ministers Conference at Delhi are some of the other items of interest.

Madh Island Requisitioned

'QUIT' NOTICE ON REFUGEES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It has been reported that the military authorities have requisitioned the Madh Island, 12 miles away from Malad, and asked the residents to vacate the island by December 31, this year.

Mr. K K Shahani, Honorary General Secretary of the Sindhi Panchayats' Federation met Mr. G D Tapase, Minister for Rehabilitation today.

It is reported that the Government have made arrangements for the refugees, who are now occupying the island to shift to the Akbar Camp at Thana, which has been already converted into a township. The Minister is learnt to have asked the refugees to shift from the Madh Island and go to the Akbar Camp.

It may be recalled that last year the Government proposed to make the island a permanent refugee settlement, but the displaced persons were opposed to it as they did not want to permanently settle down there. Later the authorities requisitioned the island for military purposes and the inmates weer given six months notice to vacate, the notice period expiring on the 31st of December.

Mr. Tapase is learnt to have told Mr. Shahani that the Government are arranging to construct new tenements in suitable localities and the new tenements would be allotted giving top priority to the inmates of the Madh Island. The Government have already given a loan of Rs. 3 lakh to the displaced persons in the island.

The Rehabilitation Minister is said to have further assured that all the necessary facilities would be given to the displaced persons to shift from the Madh Island to the Akbar Camp. He is stated also assured Mr. Shahani that priority would be given to displaced persons while allotting the new tenements under construction under the government scheme and that the government wished to see every displaced person properly rehabilitated.

Show In Aid Of Blind Girls

In aid of the Dadar School for the Blind, the only institution in the city for blind girls in the State of Bombay, a grand show will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 4-30 p.m. today.

The show features dances by Krushan Kutty's Party and Kamala Ketkar, songs by Sailesh Mukherji and blind Artiste W.S. Vachhani. Instrumental Solos by N. R. Bhattacharya Surbahar, Dhundiram Paluskar with Pandit Badri Prasad on the Tabla as also Orchestral and dance items by blind artistes.

Tickets from one rupee to ten rupees are available at the Dadar School for the Blind, Dadar Main Road.

Carnival Dance At Taj

The Xmas Dance in aid of destitute children in Bombay, billed to take place at the Taj on 18th inst. was postponed due to the death of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. It will now be hed on Monday 8th January 1951 from 8 to 12 p.m.

An enjoyable programme has been arranged by the Carnival Committee and handsome and numerous Prizes are offered for novel competitions and side shows. An ingenious Intelligence Quiz for ladies and gentlemen will be one of the attractions, and special Cabaret items by the Taj artistes are promised.

Admission tickets at Rs. 10 each are available from Committee Members and at the Taj. Holders of the Government House Carnival tickets will be admitted free.

The Sheriff of Bombay will be the Guest of Honour.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

Examinations in Statistics—1951

THE COMPUTER'S CERTIFICATE and the Statistician's Diploma Examinations will commence on the 25th June and the 6th August 1951 respectively. Applications in prescribed forms (which are available in the Office of the Secretary, Indian Statistical Institute, Presidency College, Calcutta -12), together with necessary fees must be submitted so as to reach the undersigned not later than 31 March 1951. Copies of Syllabus and Regulations will be sent on receipt of eight annas either in postage stamps or by money order.

K. N. CHAKRAVARTI
Joint Secretary.

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COMMONWEALTH XI AVOID TOTAL ROUT

Worrell's Plucky Innings In Third Test

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30. (PTI): A dogged, unbeaten 74 by left hander Ikin and the daring stroke play of Worrell enabled the touring Commonwealth team to avoid a total rout and finish up the first day's play in their third "test" against an Indian XI here with 199 on the board and three wickets intact.

Frank Worrell—the Tourists 'saviour' who though he got early life went on to score 61 valuable runs and save his side from a debacle.

It was a cold and cloudy day and most of the players were in sweaters. The wicket, protected with covers last night, was not affected by heavy morning dew and was hard and true. However, it afforded "bite" to spin bowlers who turned the ball appreciably, and, on occasions to a vicious degree.

But, it was the Indians' hostility in attack, backed up by splendid work on the field, that was mainly responsible for the Tourists' desperate struggle to keep the woodwork intact, not to mention their labour for runs.

The most pleasing aspect, from India's viewpoint, was their fielding. They were on their toes, displayed keen anticipation while Mankad and Rege brought off a brace of magnificent catches each.

But, there was a costly blemish. Worrell, who had scored only a single, offered a very hot chance to Phadkar at midwicket which the fielder was unable to hold. The visitors were then in a tight corner with three wickets down for 30. Considering that it was Worrell, who pulled them around later, there was no saying what would have happened to them if that chance had been accepted.

Merchant used eight bowlers. He gave only Phadkar, whom he entrusted with the opening spell, and left-arm spinner Mankad long spells with the ball and had the others for short durations allowing no batsman to settle down against them. Except Umrigar, Modi and Rege, who were used effectively though without result, the others met with successes. Chowdhury was the most successful. His vicious off breaks, mixed judiciously with straight deliveries, always spelt danger and brought him three wickets.

When Gimblett and Ikin made a quiet opening for the visitors putting on 28 in 53 minutes the capacity crowd of 30,000 got little inkling of the things to come. Gimblett, after looking longingly at an inviting gap around the square leg area, swung viciously at a tempting ball from Phadkar and was held beautifully at deep fine leg by Rege. At the same total Ikin, after receiving a blow above his left wrist by a ball from Phadkar, had to retire for some time.

Emmett and Worrell came together and scored a single when a terrific struggle between ball and bat ensued. The score stood standstill at 30 for over 50 minutes, while Chowdhury claimed two wickets in 2 overs for no runs. His fast offbreaks made the leg stump describe a queer angle to send back Emmett and Ames.

At the resumption of play after the tea interval Worrell employed some unorthodox strokes while Dooland used his long reach to advantage. The pair were concerned in a 63-run partnership in an hour before Hazare broke them apart, having Dooland caught brilliantly at second slip by Mankad.

Worrell and Tribe were also dismissed soon after but the West Indian had contributed an invaluable 61 in 155 minutes play which included nine fours.

Thereafter Ikin, who had returned at the fall of Dooland's wicket, and Stephenson defended stubbornly to take the total to 199 at close of play without being separated. Throughout the day Ikin alone met the ball with the middle of his bat and he was well worth his unbeaten 74.

SCORE BOARD

COMMONWEALTH (first innings)

H Gimblett c Rege b Phadkar ..	13
J T Ikin not out	74
G M Emmett b Chowdhury	1
F M Worrell lbw Mankad	61
L E G Ames b Chowdhury	0
K Grieves c Mankad b Nayudu ..	5
B Dooland c Mankad b Hazare ..	27
Tribe c Rege b Chowdhury	12
Stephenson not out	5
Extras	1
Total (for 7 wickets)	199

FALL OF WICKETS: 1|28 2|30 3|30 4|41 5|104 6|136 7|172.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
D G Phadkar	17	7	43	1
P R Umrigar	5	4	2	0
R S Modi	5	2	12	0
N Chowdhury	17	7	37	3
V Mankad	21	6	43	1
C S Nayudu	19	4	47	1
V S Hazare	7	3	13	1
M R Rege	2	1	1	0

All Bombay Players Out

NATIONAL TABLE TENNIS TOURNEY

COLOMBO Dec. 30 (PTI-Reuter): At the end of this evening's programme Bombay's representatives had lost all competitive interest in the National Table Tennis championships heading to a close here.

Khanchand, the only Bombay player left in the Quarter-finals of the men's singles was today beaten by Mekhri of Hyderabad. Khanchand after losing the first game levelled up the score in the second. But when he lost a close game later Mekhri asserted himself to clinch the fourth game and the match.

Thackersey and Mrs. S. Joshi were put out by Bhandari and Mrs. Rajagopalan in straight three games. To Mrs. Nasikwalla, who lost to Hyderabad's champion Miss Sultana, it was a bad day. She lost the women's doubles semi-final as well as the mixed doubles event.

The following are the results:—

Men's Singles Singles (quarter-finals).

R Bhandari (Bengal) beat Om Prakash (Delhi) 21—12 21—14 21—12.

T Thiruvengadam (Madras) beat M V S Vittal (Mysore) 21—23, 21—12, 21—14 21—17.

Mekhri (Hyderabad) beat H M Khanchand (Bombay) 16—21, 21—17, 21—18, 21—11.

Women's Singles (semi-finals).

Miss A Rukmani Madras) beat Mrs. V Siriwardena (Ceylon) 21—8, 22—20, 20—16.

Miss S Sultana (Hyderabad) beat Mrs. G Nasikwala (Bombay 21—12, 16—21 21—2, 21—4.

Women's Doubles (semi-finals).

Miss S Sultana and Mrs. Rajgopalan beat Mrs. Joshi and Mrs. Walwalkar 21—13, 21—13, 21—12

Miss Rukmani and Miss Madan beat Mrs. Nasikwala and Miss K Bocarro 21—17 22—20, 7—21 19—21 21—19.

(Mixed Doubles (semi-finals).

R Bhandari and Mrs. Rajagopalan beat S K Thackersey and Mrs. Joshi 21—11, 21—10 21—19.

K Jayant and Miss C Madan beat Thiruvengadam and Mrs. Nasikwala 21—16 21—15, 13—21 21—13.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage

4 p.m. Lusitanians vs Dockyard.

5 p.m. B. B. and C. I. vs Times (Senior League).

TENNIS

C.C.I. Courts

7-30 a.m. Men's Singles.

3-15 p.m. Men's Singles (preliminary round) (C.C.I. open championship).

MORRIS AND MILLER FLOG M.C.C. BOWLERS

SYDNEY, Dec. 30 (PTI-Reuter): Mighty hitting by Arthur Morris and Keith Miller 53 not out marked the opening day of the return match here between New South Wales and the M C C.

The following were the scores:—

NEW SOUTH WALES (first innings:)

J. Moroney b Brown 12.
Morris st Evans b Wright 105
Miller not out 53; Burke not out 1
Extras 0; Total 171 for 2 wkts.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Warr 4.5 p 61 0 Brown 12 2 59 1 Wright 12 0 67 1 Hollies 3 0 27 0 Berry 2 0 2 0.

'Varsity South Zone Cricket

HYDERABAD December 30 (PTI): Three more matches in the South Zone Inter-University Cricket Tournament between Bombay and Baroda, Madras and Andhra, and Nagpur and Ceylon, commenced here today.

Baroda, who started their first innings against Bombay disastrously, losing six wickets for 43 runs, recovered to conclude their innings at 160 runs. V K Gaekwad, offered one chance early in his innings, but kept up his end and contributed 60 valuable runs to the total.

D M Engineer of Bombay accounted for 6 Baroda wickets conceding only 51 runs.

Bombay, in reply made a very confident start. Their opening pair C T Patankar and M L Apte took the total to 51 before Apte was dismissed. Thereafter a rot set in and Bombay had lost four more wickets in quick succession for an addition of only 24 runs and at the end of the days place they had made 88 runs for five with P K Kamat and M D Irani batting with 10 and 6 runs respectviely.

The match between Mysore and Osmania was highlighted by an unfinished forceful innings by P S Viswanath of Mysore, who at the end of the day's play was still unbeaten with 124 runs including fifteen fours. An unbroken partnership between him and A S Krishnasway has so far yielded 134 runs for the seventh wicket and when stumps were drawn for the day Visanathan and A S Krishnaswamy were still together with 124 and 69 respectively in a total of 321 runs.

In the match between Madras and Andhra, Andhra's first innings terminated at 189 runs and Madras had collected 84 runs for one wicket at close of play today.

B V Krishna Rao of Madras bagged four Andhra wickets for 71 runs.

The match between Nagpur and Ceylon was marked by hectic hitting by G D Misra, who batting for Nagpur in their first innings after the lunch interval today hit up 126 runs including fifteen boundaries in 100 minutes.

Nagpur played the whole day today and had made 340 runs for nine when stumps were drawn for the day.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30: A.I.R. Delhi, will broadcast from 3-25 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. on December 31, a running commentary on the finals of the Durand Football Tournament. The commentary will be on the air on 336.6 and 41-15 metres.

Indian 2000 Guineas Winner

Sir Jamshedjee Jeejibhoy presented the Indian 2,000 Guineas Cup after the race to the winner. A group photo taken with the Jockey and Trainer.

SANGRAM WINS 2,000 GUINEAS IN THRILLING FINISH

Der-Nue-Wey Triumphs In Kalabagh Plate

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MAHARANI SEETA DEVI of Baroda's Sangram (Steel Helmet-Come Awa) scored the 2,000 Guineas in a sensational finish and the judge consulted the camera when separating the first three on the board.

Orion was second a neck behind and only a short-head separated him from National Flag. Maharaj Pramukh the rage who was abundantly wagered at even money till the last minute was a poor fourth.

The field was out to a spendid start. Dil-Ki-Bat and Triumph made the running and they went out of reckoning approaching the grand stands. Orion was in the lead for a split second when National Flag joined the fray but as they were engaged in struggle, Burn brought Sangram at terrific speed and spared a neck from Orion who was travelling on the rails. Sangram ran out under pressure at the critical stage and runner-up National Flag also went wide and hence the judge had to refer the photo print. Jockey Burn rode a great race on the winner and though his victory was not popular, he was given a great ovation. The warm favourite, Maharaj Pramukh travelled handy throughout the journey but had no heart in the exciting decision struggle.

SURPRISE WINS

Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Der-Nue-Wey who raced at the fag end of the field early and New Moon also inconspicuous came with devastating strides to place first and second respectively with Kalabagh Plate run over ten furlongs. The favourite, Rana Pratap ran in and out and flying over when the race was over he put back Summer Lightning to the fourth berth.

Dominate won the Stewards Cup with ridiculous ease and on the merit of this performance we can expect to see him score again.

Trainer Talib saddled a treble and Jockey Kheem Singh was associated with his success.

There were 20 tickets on the Double event today. Each ticket returned Rs. 895 and the treble event which returned Rs. 757 was solved by 162 punters.

The following are the results:—

THE SATARA PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.

Maharaja of Morvi's SOLID GOLD 4-7 Kheem S. 1
Maharaja of Morvi's CHAKOR 8-7 Antoo 2
Mr. Badridas Daga's HIGHBALL 9-3 Amir Ahmed 3
Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's PARA DAY 8-7 Durr 4
Won by: 4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths
Not run: Mayurdhvaj.
Time: 1 minute 3 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 12. Places Rs. 12 and Rs. 41.

●

THE DECCAN PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs. A. L. J Talib's KHUNDIL 8-4 Kheem S. 1
Mr. G. R. Kolte's SHUBH LUXMI 9-2 Aurobinda 2
Mr. K. M. Modi's MAGNIFICENT 8-0 Sk. Ahmed 3
Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths
Not run: The Duke, Dil-Ki-Bat, Russum, Flying Arrow, Sweetie Shah.
Time: 1 minute 15 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 16.

●

THE AGRA PLATE Division II—Distance 1 mile.

The Thakore Saheb of Lathi's AL MOHALAB 8-4 Sumer Singh 1
Mharani Chimnabai of Baroda's RABALTO 8-9 Purtu S. 2
Col. Maharaja Prem Singh's TARRICK 7-7 Antoo 3
Maharaja of Idar's WAY OUT 8-1 P. Khade 4
Won by: 2 1/4 lengths, 2 1/4 lengths
2 lengths.
Not run: D. Cave, Choppy, Sultana, Pyare Saheb, Miss Pop, Mexico, Clementine.
Time: 1 minute 44 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 71. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 17 and Rs. 22.

●

THE PUNJAB PLATE—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Mr. B. A. Thorstenson's DRY DAY 8-3 Gangaram 1
Sir Sultan Chinoy's DESERT HAWK 8-2 Purtu Singh 2
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's STRIDING EDGE 8-8 Damodar 3
M/s. J. D. Banatwalla and D. N. Khambata's TRIPLE ALLIANCE 8-4 Mull Singh 4
Won by: 1/2 length, Nk., Shd.
Not run: Oases, Indian Port.
Time: 2 minutes 44 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 115. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 28 and Rs. 23.

●

THE INDIAN 2,000 GUINEAS (1950)—Distance 1 mile.

Maharani Seeta Devi Gaekwar of Baroda's SANGRAM 8-11 Burn 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's ORION 8-11 Gilmore 2
Maharaja of Morvi's NATIONAL FLAG 8-11 P. Khade 3
Maharaja of Morvi's MAHARAJ PRAMUKH 8-11 Kheem Singh 4
Won by: Nk., Nk., 1 3/4 lengths.
Not run: Nava Ratna, Samurai Glory of India, Gold Spa.
Time: 1 minute 40 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 98. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 15 and Rs. 28.

●

THE STEWARDS CUP—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mrs. and Mr. Justice's DOMINATE 7-12 Purtu Singh 1
Mr. E. J. Mashal's TASLAROON 9-2 Gilmore 2
Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed's PASSING BELL 7-7 Antoo Y. 3
Khan Saheb Sarosh, K. Irani's NASRULLAH 7-6 Roberts 4
Won by: 2 1/4 lengths, 1 length, 1 3/4 lengths.
Not run: G. Spa, Wet Bob, Princessa, Put All.
Time: 2 minutes 10 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 29 and Rs. 114.

●

THE KALABAGH PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Maharaja of Parlakimedi's DER-NUE-WEY 8-1 Gilmore 1
Mrs. Clara Hill's NEW MOON 8-2 Roberts 2
M/s. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's RANA PRATAP 8-11 B. Duffy 3
Mrs. P. Rylands's SUMMER LIGHTNING 8-6 Damodar 4
Won by 1 3/4 lengths 1 length, Shd.
Not run: Brave Prince, Mansoor Beg.
Time: 2 minutes 9 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 80. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 29 and Rs. 14.

●

THE AGRA PLATE Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Mrs. R. S. Tirodkar's GLAMOUR BOY 8-7 Kheem Singh 1
Mr. F. A. Irani's ALI JANAB 8-10 Purtu Singh 2
Mr. F. M. Potia's SOLAR SONG 8-0 P. Khade 3
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's BALLYNAHINCH 9-0 Durr 4
Not run: Sajan, Casanova, Chanchal, Paper Crown Gipsy Flower.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 39. Places Rs. 19, and Rs. 20

TATAS GAIN FULL POINTS

Young Sports Again Lucky In Senior League

BOMBAY, Saturday

Tata Sports regained their form to beat St. Xavier's by four goals to nil in a well fought out encounter in the Senior Hockey League and earlier Young Sports "A" were lucky to beat Bombay City "A" by a solitary goal at the Cooperage this evening.

To many the score that Tatas tallied up against St. Xavier's would give one the impression that the winners were having complete sway over the proceedings, but in fact, it was a well fought out match with Tatas making use of their scoring chances.

Tatas opened their account in the fifth minute of play through a penalty corner. Joe D'Mello slammed the ball into goal which deflected off the goalie's pads.

Seven minutes later Tony Braganza got hold of a rebound from Lobo's pads after Lenny D'Souza had tested him and scooped it to the top of the net.

Joe D'Mello put Tatas further ahead with a third goal just a few minutes before the breather.

St. Xavier's tried hard to make amends for their early backwardness on resumption but it was having no effect as their forwards failed to put paid to their scoring chances.

Tatas were able to score once more midway through the second period off a penalty bully, when Lobo the College custodian put his leg on the ball. Joe D'Mello converted.

YOUNG SPORTS LUCKY

Young Sports are fast gaining the reputation of being the luckiest side in the senior league for once again they collected full points by virtue of a solitary goal scored in the second half of play.

Young Sports just about deserved to win as they had a wee bit larger share of the exchanges, but Bombay City were rather unlucky when Foster ran through and beat the goalkeeper, but shot feebly. In the meanwhile Peter of Young Sports rushed in an saved certain goal on the line.

Delhi Stadium Completed

PRIME MINISTER TO OPEN ARENA ON JANUARY 25

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30 (PTI).

With the National Stadium completed and the athletes village put into shape, India is ready for the First Asian Games to be held here from March 4 to 11 next year, it is learnt.

Only finishing touches to the National Stadium now remain for its opening by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, on January 25.

Mr. A. S. DeMello, who was here for two days disclosed that Svria had taken steps to participate in the games and that the decisions of Nepal, Israel Lebanon and Vietnam would be known within the next few days.

In a New Year message to the ten participating countries, he said:

"If in the spring of 1951 the youth of Asia can assemble for peaceful competition and if opinions and feelings which still separate nations from each other can be forgotten for a while, then India has succeeded in her earnest desire to contribute to universal progress and peace in Asia. In this spirit I welcome the youth of Asia to the First Asian Games in New Delhi in 1951 and also thank the thousands of life members of the National Sports Club of India for having made this festival of youth possible."

Indian Athletes To Take Part In Punjab (Pak) Olympics

LAHORE, Dec. 30 (PTI): Prominent atheletes from Bombay, Delhi, and the Indian Punjab are among those invited to take part in the silver jubilee athletic meet which is being organised here by the Punjab (Pakistan) Olympic Association from February 18 to 25.

Egypt and Britain are among a number of other foreign countries which are expected to send their atheletes to join the jubilee celebration.

Sangram, the winner of the Indian 2,000 Guineas being led in by Rashoo Patel after a thrilling race. Jockey Burn is astride.

Liaquat's Terms To Go To London

BLACKETT AT A. I. R. BOMBAY

Prof. P. M. S. Blackett, Nobel Prize-Winner, and adviser to Ministry of Defence, Government of India, seen signing the visitor's book at The A.I.R. Bombay. He participated in a radio symposium on "Fundamental Research in pure and applied sciences". Sitting extreme right is Dr. Bhaba, The Cosmic Ray expert.

MORE YARN FOR HANDLOOMS

Government To Ban "Token Exports"

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30 (PTI).

THE Government of India have under active consideration plans for increasing the production of yarn within the country and making it available to the handloom weavers, it is learnt here.

It is understood that even the present "token export" of yarn may be stopped as a short-term measure.

The abortage in yarn has already developed as a result of the short fall in the production of yarn both by composite and spinning mills. Against a monthly production of about 92,000 bales in 1948, the present production has fallen to about 62,000 bales a month. This lowered production is stated to be due to the general shortage of suitable varieties of cotton consequent on the partition of the country.

The question of increasing the acreage under cotton cultivation is part of a long-term plan of the Government which is being actively pursued. It is stated that as a result of the steps taken there has been a material increase of about four to five lakh bales of cotton in the 1950-51 crop, as compared with the previous year's crop. Equally good results are expected in the coming year's crop also.

BAN ON EXPORTS

As regards the problem of immediate increase in the availability of yarn to different states, the Government have already banned exports of yarn upto 32 counts and beyond 80 counts and of the remaining counts export of three-fourths of the total production has been banned.

Even this token export, it is understood, may be stopped in the near future.

The Government of India have also distributed 60,000 bales of American cotton to various spinning mills at subsidised rates for production of yarn to be made available to the handloom industry.

The Government have also been considering steps to eradicate the defects in the system of distribution of yarn from mills to distributing agencies in the States. It is hoped that as a result of these measures there will be a greater and regular flow of supply from mills to state agents.

The question of devising measures to increase the production of yarn by affording greater incentive to mills is, it is understood, actively engaging the attention of the Government who hope to take a decision in the matter soon.

MORE OUTPUT

In January, as a result of the measures already taken there will be an increase in the availability of yarn for different states by about 16,000 bales over the total December figures. This increase is expected to be greater during the months of February and March, 1951. It is expected here that there will be thus "tangible improvement" in the yarn position in the first quarter of 1951, as compared to the position in the last quarter of 1950.

DUCHESS OF WINDSOR KEEPS IT UP

NEW YORK, Dec. 30. (PTI-Reuter): The Duchess of Windsor has again been chosen by the New York Dress Institute as one of the ten best dressed women of the year.

The Institute annually gets designers and editors to vote for the ten best dressed women.

Among those chosen this year who also have appeared on the list previously are Madame Louise Arpels, wife of a French jeweller and Mrs. Andre Embricos, wife of a Greek ship-owner.

B. S. N STEAMER DETAINED

Captain Suddenly Becomes Ill

RATNAGIRI, Dec. 30, (H.S.): The steamer 'Xavier' of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company was detained at Vijaydurg Port and its journey was interrupted as the Captain of the steamer Shri Rahalkar all of a sudden became ill. He was immediately removed to the Civil Hospital at Ratnagiri. He is in a serious condition, it is learnt.

The passengers in the steamer were taken to Bombay by another steamer coming from Goa, last night. A wireless message immediately conveyed this news to the office of the Company at Bombay.

FOOD ALLOCATION TO BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30, (UPI): During the week ended December 22, 1950, the Union Food Ministry despatched 77,600 tons of foodgrains to deficit areas. The main recipients were Bombay (12,100 tons), Bihar (9,000 tons) and West Bengal (8,000 tons). Other areas received 28,150 tons.

Commodore Taylor Takes Over

Commodore R. M. T. Taylor, R.N., takes over on December 31, 1950, as Commodore-in-Charge, Bombay, from Commodore H. R. Inigo-Jones, C.I.E., R.N., who will proceed on leave preparatory to retirement.

Israelis Protest Against Reviving Nazi Army

TELAVIVE, Dec. 30. (PTI-Reuter).

SEVERAL thousand Israelis joined Communist-staged demonstrations here today in protest against the Western Powers decision to "revive the Nazi army".

Leaders of the Communist and of the extreme left-wing United Labour (Mapam) Parties addressed an open air mass meeting denouncing the "rearming of the killers of six million Jews".

When leftist elements introduced a resolution last Wednesday, protesting against "the revival of a German Army by the Western Powers" Premier David Ben Gurion supported an amendment protesting against militarisation of both Eastern and Western Germany.

The whole question was referred to a committee.

Today's demonstration was turned into an anti-Government move by the United Labour leader, Moshe Sneh, former Commander-in-Chief of the underground forces. He hinted that the Ben Gurion Government intended to drag Israel into Anti-Soviet Mediterranean Pact.

Thousands who assembled in Hakima Square here were called on to raise their hands and swear that they would "never be in the same camps with those responsible for the slaughter of millions of Jews".

Many of those present had relatives killed by the Nazis.

ISRAELI CONSUL RESIGNS

LONDON, Dec. 30. (PTI-Reuter): Warsaw radio said today that the Israeli Minister to Poland Mr. Israel Barzilay and three members of his staff resigned in protest "against the imperialist and military policy of the Israeli Government and Israel's attitude towards the American aggression in Korea".

(Earlier this month a Foreign Office spokesman in Tel Aviv confirmed that Mr. Barzilay, last "leftist" among her senior diplomats, and two of his officials, Counsellor Azriel Ukhmani and First Secretary Dr. Israel Carmel had submitted their resignations to Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett. He refused to disclose the reason).

Tear Gas On Socialist Meeting

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 30. (PTI-Reuter): Police arrested 60 people and dispersed a crowd of 3,000 with tear gas after shots had been fired at a Socialist meeting in Constitution Square here last night.

A number of people were injured when trapped in the labyrinth of open market stands bordering the square.

Others blocked the entrances to the tube station before the police managed to close the doors.

PAKISTAN PREMIER CANCELS DEPARTURE

Wants Kashmir On Commonwealth Agenda

KARACHI, Dec. 30 (PTI).

THE Pakistan Prime Minister Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan originally scheduled to fly to London tomorrow has postponed his departure, unofficial sources said today.

Provisional booking is now believed to be for January 1.

Pakistan officials later confirmed the postponement of the Prime Minister's departure for London.

No new date of departure was available.

Zafrullah Keeps Mum

KARACHI, Dec. 30 (PTI): The Pakistan Foreign Minister Mr. Mohammed Zafrullah Khan told reporters here today he had no knowledge whether Kashmir was on the agenda of the forthcoming Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London.

Mr. Zafrullah Khan who was replying to questions merely said: "I don't know".

DIXON REPORT

The United Nations representative for Kashmir Sir Owen Dixon had submitted his report to the Security Council in September. So far the Security Council has not discussed that report.

Mr. Zafrullah said he hoped that United Nations would take up the question sometime in the middle of January. He said it had been indicated that at that time "they" would make some proposals for a solution of the Kashmir problem. He did not clarify what exactly was meant by the word "they".

When asked if he would again be going over to represent Pakistan at United Nations discussions on Kashmir question, he said he did not know. When a further question was put to him whether he was in "mood to go" he said he would just do what his Government asked him to do.

Liaquat-Zafrullah Confabulations

The Pakistan Prime Minister Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan tonight held a "top secret conference" with his foreign Minister Mr. Mohammed Zaffrullah Khan and the Kashmir Affairs Minister Mr. M. A. Gurmani.

While official quarters maintained silence, informed observers here said they believed the question of whether Pakistan could somehow pursuade Britain to place Kashmir on the agenda of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference on January 4 came up for discussion.

UNSOLVED PROBLEM

These observers indicated that the discussion was along the following lines:

1. If Pakistan is successful in getting the Kashmir issue put on the agenda of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference is she confident that she will be able to win over the Commonwealth Prime Ministers to her point of view?

2. In case Pakistan is unsuccessful in getting Kashmir on the agenda should Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan go to London? Should he stay out and send a representative or should Pakistan go unrepresented from the Conference altogether?

Whether any decisions were reached at tonight's conference or no or whether any were communicated to London were not known. Although Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan has postponed his departure to London scheduled for tomorrow, official quarters here declined to say for how long he had postponed his departure or for what reason.

The persistent question in Karachi tonight was: "Is Liaquat going to London or not?"

Last-Minute Hitch

LONDON, Dec. 30 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, the Pakistan Prime Minister, has held up his departure tomorrow morning for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in London because of a last minute hitch about the agenda, it was learned today.

The Conference is to start on January 4.

Pakistan has asked that its dispute

(Continued on Page 19)

NEHRU HAS A BUSY DAY

On Eve Of Departure For London

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30, (PTI): The Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, had a busy day today receiving Departmental Secretaries and conferring with his Cabinet colleagues on the eve of his departure for London to attend the Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference. He is leaving Delhi on Monday morning for Bombay from where he will proceed to Bangalore for the Indian Science Congress. He will return to Bombay on Tuesday and take off the same evening for London.

Mr. Nehru had a series of appointments today and the various sub-committees of the Cabinet also met. The Prime Minister paid a courtesy visit to the King of Nepal this evening. Tomorrow, Mr. Nehru will be receiving junior Ministers and some of the Secretaries of Ministries.

BAJPAI TO ACCOMPANY

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30. (UPI): The Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru will be accompanied by the Secretary-General, External Affairs Ministry, Shri Girija Shankar Bajpai, and his Private Secretary Shri M. O. Mathai.

The Prime Minister is expected to be out of India for nearly three weeks.

Peking Warns Britain

LONDON, Dec. 30. (PTI-Reuter): The Chinese Communist Government has called on the British Government and authorities in Malaya to end immediately the "brutal and savage persecution and deportation" of Chinese nationals there according to a New China news agency dispatch received in London today.

The Peking Foreign Ministry, in a statement issued yesterday, also demanded that the authorities release all Chinese held in "concentration camps" in Malaya.

It called on the British authorities to pay compensation for all losses suffered by Chinese in Malaya through "illegal persecution".

The British Colonial authorities in Malaya must bear full responsibility for all the consequences resulting from the persecution and deportation of Chinese nationals.

Stop Press

FIRST PREMIER TO ARRIVE

LONDON, Dec. 30. (PTI-Reuter): Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, landed at London airport today the first of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers to arrive for next Thursday's Commonwealth Conference in London.

NEW ZEALAND PREMIER

SINGAPORE, Dec. 30. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Sidney Holland, New Zealand Prime Minister, arrived at Singapore today by B.O.A.C. 'Constellation' on his way to London for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference.

POSTPONED

NEW YORK, Dec. 30. (PTI): The conference of Asian and Middle Eastern delegations sponsoring the Korean cease-fire proposal which had been scheduled for today has been postpone.

GHAFFAR KHAN IS NOT WELL

Kabul Radio Report

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30 (UPI): The Kabul Radio broadcast on the night of December 28 that the latest reports from Karachi revealed that the health of Badshah Khan, leader of the seven million Pukhtoons who was recently transferred to Miranshah jail from Montgomery jail, was fast deteriorating.

According to the same broadcast, Mr. Mohd Yahya Khan, former Education Minister of the Congress Ministry in N.W.F.P., who recently met Badshah Khan in jail, in a statement to the press, mentioned about the failing health of the Frontier Gandhi, and requested the jail authorities to try to improve the health of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

Latest From Tibet

DALAI LAMA'S MOTHER AT GANGTOK

KALIMPONG, Dec. 30, (PTI): The mother of the Dalai Lama was arriving at Gangtok this evening, according to reports received here. From Gangtok she would proceed to Kalimpong tomorrow, the reports added.

Dalai Lama's sister, who was here for some time past, left for Gangtok early this morning to receive her mother. Some other Tibetans have also left for Gangtok.

The arrival of the mother of Dalai Lama is sooner than expected and if Dalai Lama too is travelling at this speed he may be here by January 5.

India's Ambassador To Iran Returning

TEHERAN, Dec. 30. (PTI-Reuter): Syed Ali Zaheer, India's first Ambassador to Iran is returning to India on January 4, after completing his mission here.

Silchar Rocked

SILCHAR (Assam), Dec. 30 (PTI): An earthquake shock of great intensity was felt here at 4 a.m. this morning.

The tremor lasted about half a minute.

AT KARIMGANJ

KARIMGANJ (Assam), Dec. 30 (UPI): An earthquake shock of moderate intensity was felt here yesterday morning shortly after 4 a.m. No damage has been reported so far.

Hurdle In Indo-Nepal Negotiations

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30 (UPI): Differences over the position of King Tribubhavan which appear to be still persisting are proving still a hurdle in the negotiations now proceeding between the representatives of the Nepalese Government and the Government of India on the future of Nepal, it was reliably learnt here today.

While the Nepalese Government are believed to be still unable to reconcile themselves with the demand that King Tribubhavan should continue to be the King of Nepal, which would mean dethronement of the boy-King, the Government of India, on the other hand, is said to hold the view that King Tribubhavan's continuance is essential, if peace and stability is to be restored in Nepal.

The discussions held so far, have still failed to evolve any common meeting ground, but there are hopes that a solution may still be found as a result of further discussions which are expected to be held tomorrow between representatives of the two Governments. The Nepalese delegation is also said to be anxious to reach a settlement before the Prime Minister leaves Delhi on New Year's day.

Nepal Envoys Meet Bajpai Again

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30 (PTI): Gen. Bijay, Foreign Minister of Nepal, and Mr. Dixit, Foreign Secretary of Nepal had another brief meeting today with Mr. Girja Shanker Bajpai, Secretary-General of the Indian External Affairs Ministry.

Negotiations between the Indian and Nepalese Governments have been inconclusive so far and according to informed quarters the duration of the negotiations is still uncertain. It is understood that while superficially differences have been narrowed down, on the main essentials there is still difference of opinion. For example, it appears there is still some divergence between the two Governments on the scope and functions of the proposed Constituent Assembly and also in respect of the composition of the Interim Government suggested by the Government of India in their memorandum presented to the Nepal Government representatives at Delhi on December 8.

The Nepal Delegation after its fifteen minutes' meeting with Mr. Girja Shankar Bajpai today is understood to be in communication with the Prime Minister of Nepal in Kathmandu.

26 Dead In Cold Wave

KARACHI, Dec. 30. (UPI): The cold wave which has gripped Karachi took a toll of 26 human lives in the refugee-inhabited Lalukhet and Golimer areas during the 48 hours ended last evening.

BRITISH AGENT STABBED

Attack By Arabs In Aden Protectorate

ADEN Dec. 30 (PTI-Reuter): Four men were killed in a Christmas eve clash near Dhala, about 60 miles north of here when a group of Arabs stabbed Major B W Seager, British Agent in the Western Aden Protectorate. Two Government guards were gravely injured.

Major Seager, who was on leave at Dhala with his wife, is in hospital recovering from serious wounds. Mr Seager was unhurt.

Two detachments of Aden Protectorate Levies have been posted to Dhala to reinforce the local garrison. The surviving members of the group of about six Shairi tribesmen, who made the attack are still free; the area was quiet today.

The Shairi tribe inhabits the district in the immediate neighbourhood of Dhala. They rebelled in 1946 and the British Government intervened to restore order. Since hen the Shairies have enjoyed various privileges, including the temporary exemption from taxation.

To Cominform In Moscow

HELSINKI, Dec. 30. (PTI-Reuter): Mrs. Hertta Kuusinen, 45-year-old chairman of the Finnish Communist Party's Parliamentary Group, has gone to Moscow, it was learned here today.

Earlier the Secretary-General of the Party, Ville Pessi, left Helsinki for the same destination.

It was believed that they would take part in a Cominform conference in Moscow.

SIGNING OF THE POINT FOUR PACT

A bilateral Technical Agreement was signed on Thursday last between the Governments of India and the United States of America in connection with the technical assistance that is to be made available to India under the Point-4 Programme. Photo shows H. E. Mr. Loy Handerson (left) the U. S. Ambassador, and Shri G. S. Bajpai on behalf of India signing the Agreement. Appearing at extreme right is Mr. K. G. Ambegaonkar Finance Secretary, Government of India. Standing at extreme left is Mr. Lloyd V. Steer, Minister in the U.S. Embassy. Standing behind the U. S. Ambassador is Mr. Henry Daniel, Counsellor for Economic Affairs, U.S. Embassy.

AERIAL DOGFIGHTS OVER KOREA

Biggest Clash On Manchurian Border

TOKYO, Dec. 30. (PTI-Reuter):

MORE than 60 planes fought out the biggest jet-fighter battle ever in two dogfights over Korea close to the Manchurian border today.

Two Communist planes were damaged when between 35 and 40 Russian type M.I.G.-15s attacked 15 American Sabre jets.

One Communist plane has been shot down in flames and another probably destroyed in a sharp duel over the same area earlier in the day. All American planes returned safely to their bases. United Nations bombers streaming out over the Communist lines in their round-the-clock offensive flew about 200 sorties concentrating their attacks on the massed Communist forces stretched along the battlefront.

RELATIVE QUIET

The pilots reported very little movement below when yesterday's sudden burst of activity was followed by "relative quiet".

"Superfortresses" went for Chorwon, reported Chinese concentration centre just north of the 38th parallel, which they hit with 130 tons of bombs. Crews reported "excellent results".

Others flew far north to raid bridges and other transport facilities along the Yalu river border with Manchuria while 'Sooting Stars' attacked the airfield at Sinuiju, at the river mouth, and bombed eight grounded Communist planes.

"Invader' light bombers along the battlefront included 20 Communist fieldguns, one tank and 10 armoured cars in today's bag.

A large camouflaged underground garrage was attacked about 50 miles north of Seoul, the Southern capital.

Today's attacks had followed a night of intruder missions against Pyongyang, Northern capital, and eight other centres with the reported Chinese concentration area above the parallel.

United Nations planes in 450 raids on the 90 locations yesterday hit 500 Communist soldiers, nearly 1,000 buildings and 28 arms and supply dumps it was announced.

United Nations troops forced back up to ten miles in the new attack were reported this morning to be "in contact" with about 5,000 Communists, thirty-two miles inland from the east coast and about twelve miles below the 38th parallel.

PATROL ACTIVITY

Both sides were continuing patrol activities, clashing with small enemy groups in the no-man's-land between the two main armies.

One United Nations patrol, probing across the Imjin river, 29 miles north of Seoul, yesterday fought a four-hour battle with a Chinese Communist group just south of the parallel it was reported today. The Allied troops withdrew after killing 25 Chinese and wounding fifteen.

United Nations elements on the right of the central sector had advanced from 1,000 to 1,500 yards without meeting enemy resistance, an Eighth Army spokesman said.

Others pushed nine miles north of the parallel yesterday without making contact.

NO SURRENDER TO CHINESE REDS

U. S. Won't Get Out Of Korea Voluntarily

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Dean Rusk, United States Assistant Secretary of State, said in a broadcast here that surrender to Communist Chinese "terrorisation" in Korea would be followed quickly by encroachments by Communist China on other neighbours.

He declared that the intervention in Korea did not change the mission of the United Nations forces and added: "We will not get out voluntarily".

If the Peking regime really desired a world peace and the welfare of China "and not the advancement of Bolshevik interests or the extension of control over neighbouring countries", Mr. Rusk said specific problems could be solved by peaceful means.

"But if this is not the desire of the Chinese Communists, if in fact they are dedicated to the overthrow of the national governments of the other Asian States and the destruction of the free world along orthodox Bolshevik lines then attempts to solve specific issues will be futile", he said.

Callcutta Race Results

BALAM WALKS AWAY WITH INDIAN GOLD VASE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30 (PTI).

With Cracknell in the saddle Balam won the richly-endowed Indian Gold Vase over seven furlongs with supreme ease today.

Balam came in on his own leading all the way and making hacks of opposition lowering his own previous timing over seven furlongs in the Hilliard Plate by 4/5th of a second (1-26 3/5 seconds). He still remained invincible and the idol of the public and by his three smashing victories in Calcutta has won Rs. 55,000/- in stakes, to which another thousand is yet to be added as the price of the vase won today.

The following were the results:

THE AMBALA PLATE (Dist. 1-1/2 Miles).

APOLLO (Mr. F. Collinghwood) 9-0 Davis 1; BATTLE OUT (Mr. G. H Virjee) 8-12 Thompson 2; RANG RAO (Mr. W. R. Greene) 8-0 Percival 3; MHERBANI (Messrs. J. R. Walker and M. Marr) 8-6 Stead 4.

All eight ran. Won by 1 1/2 ls, 1 1/2 ls, 2 ls.

Time: 2 mins. 40 2/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 28 for win, Rs. 10, Rs. 10 and Rs. 31 for places.

THE AVENUE PLATE (Dist. 1 Mile)

THE LITTLE LORD (Maj.-Gen Mahabir S. J. B. Rana) 8-3 W. Sibbritt 1; SUNTAN (Mr. Mamraj Garodia) 8-2 Higson 2; HARJON (Mr. H. B. Medhora) 9-4 Thompson 3; TILLER (Miss I. L. Mreer) 9-2 Mulley 4.

Not run: Nan Duskin, Romeo, Phoenix, Cutie, Kunda, Bernicia.

Won by: Shd., 3 ls., 1/2 l.

Time: 1 min. 41 3/5 secs.

Tote paid: (Five Rupee Tote): Rs 13 for win, Rs. 6, Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 for places

THE WELLESLEY PLATE (Dist. 1-1/4 Miles).

PAIR RAY (Maj. Gen. Mahabir S. J. B. Ran) 8-10 W. Sibbritt 1; SKYWARD (Mr. F. Collingwood) 9-3 Davis 2; ORCADES (Rajah of Ramnad) 8-2 Mulley 3; BOY BLUE (H.H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla) 9-3 J. Warren 4.

All four ran.

Won by Shd., 2 ls., and 1/2 l.

Time: 2 mins. 9 2/5 secs.

Tote paid: (Five Rupee Tote): Rs. 8 for win. Rs. 5 and Rs. 9 for places.

THE LAHORE PLATE —Div. II (Dist. 7 Furlongs).

WHIRLPOOL (Mr. A. C. Jalan) 9-2 Peacock 1; BHAISAHIB (Mr. H. C. Snell) 7-10 Stevens 2; DILIGENT LAD (Mr P. C. Bothra) 8-8 Cracknell 3; HIDDEN CLOCK (Mr. D. W. Balfour) 8-8 Todd 4.

Not run: Gallant Ghurka, Atinette, High Court, Delhi Durbar.

Won by: Nk., 1/2 l., 1/2l.

Time: 1 min. 32 2/5 secs.

Tote paid (Five Rupee Tote) : Rs. 17 for win, Rs. 6, Rs. 32 and Rs. 6 for places.

THE INDIAN GOLD VASE (Dist. 7 Furlongs).

BALAM (Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Modi) 9-7 Cracknell 1; KNICK KNACK (Lt.-Col. W. H. Kerr) 9-0 J. Warren 2; ILLUSION (Mr. Pannick) 8-7 Mulley 3; HALCYON AYS (Mr. M. B. Medhora) 8-7 Thompson 4.

Not run: Hindustan Zindabad, Naeem, Gwen.

Won by: 3 ls., 10 ls., 3 1/4 ls.

Time: 1 min. 26 3/5 secs.

Tote paid (Five Rupee Tote): Rs. 5 for win, Rs. 5 and Rs. 7 for places.

THE MERCHANTS CUP (Dist 1-1/2 Miles).

PEGASUS (Mr. Manomohan and Mrs. R. C. Chatterjee) 7-8 Morsillo 1; PHARAOH FAN (Mr. M. Subbiah) 8-1 E. Warren 2; FOOTRACE (Mr. M. B. Medhora) 7-10 Thompson 3; PORT LUANAY (Mr. M. Martin) 7-9 Lewis 4

Not run: Windy Wold, Turkestan Squanderer.

Won by: 1 1/2 l., 1/2 l., 5 ls.

Time: 2 mins. 39 3/5 secs.

Tote paid (Five Rupee Tote): Rs. 363 for win, Rs. 61, Rs. 11 for places.

THE LAHORE PLATE—Div. I (Dist. 7 Furlongs).

QUEEN OF HEARTS (Mr. B. R. Bald) 8-8 E. Warren 1; BOLD BID (Messrs. G. A. Dossani and G. T. Routledge) 9-2 J. Warren 2; AAPKE SEVAME (Mr. A. C. Jalan) 9-4 Peacock 3; YODLER (Messrs. J. R. Walker and M. D Lothrop) 9-2 Stead 4

Not run: Samarat, Golden Hope, Mamley, Adjutant.

Won by: 4 ls., Nk., 6 ls.

Time: 1 min. 30 1/5 secs.

Tote paid (Five Rupee Tote): Rs. 12 for win, Rs. 7, and Rs. 9 for places.

Davidsson Outclasses Dilip Bose

NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30 (PTI).

S. Davidsson of Sweden defeated Dilip Bose (India) in the semi-final of the National Lawn Tennis Championship here this afternoon at 6 0, 6 1, 6 2.

Davidsson meets Jaroslav Drobny in the final.

Miss Dorothy Head (U S A) and Mrs. A. J. Mottram (U K) annexed the womens' doubles title of the National Lawn Tennis Championships beating Miss J. Ingram and Mrs. Rita Anderson (U S A) at 6-3 6-4.

Davidsson, Sweden's number 2 was superior to Dilip Bose, India's number one in all spheres of the game. The winners stinging services and brilliant anticipation often proved too much for the loser who looked crushed by the witty game of his youthful opponent. Dilip Bose was expected to do better but his shoulder injury which worsened during the last few days blocked all chances of recovery.

The first set which lasted ten minutes found Davidsson aggressive from start to finish. He never took chances and won all three service games and broke into the other three of Bose. In the second set Davidsson got the first game through his service, but Bose levelled in the next, winning through extra points. The next five games went to Davidsson in a row and the set as well. In the third and final set Davidsson annexed the first two games to yield the third to Bose, who got it through his services. The fourth game went to Davidsson, but Bose snatched the fifth game. That was the beginning of the end, and the Sevede took the other three games easily, Bose appearing to be fagged out.

Mrs. Mottram and Miss Head established a lead of 3-1 in the first set and dropped three more games to Miss Ingram and Mrs. Anderson to beg the set at 6|3. Better courtcraft and forceful service helped the winners. The second set was, however, closely fought and till 4-2 Ingram and Anderson looked like taking the match to yet another set, but their tenacity soon faded away and they surrendered the set at 6|4.

In the men's doubles semi-final Jaroslav Orobny and Narendra Nath had to carry out a titahic struggle for victory being extended to four sets by F Kovaleski and I Dorfmann. The scores were 4|6, 8|6, 6|3, 6|4. The winners meet Sumant Misra and S Davidsson in the final tomorrow. A J Mottram and Iftikher Ahmed having conceded a walkover due to indisposition of the former.

Kovaleski's terrific services came into prominence and he was cyeverly assisted by Dorfmann at the net. But Drobny beat the American pair mainly through better all-court game and witty finishes of Narendra Nath.

The following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES (semi-final) S. Davidsson beat Dilip Bose 6|0, 6|0, 6|2.

MEN'S DOUBLES (semifinals) J. Drobny and Narendranath beat F. Kovaleski and I Dorfmann 4|6, 8|6, 6|3, 6|4, Sumant Misra and S. Davidsson walover A. J. Mottram and Iftikhar Ahmed.

LADIES DOUBLES (final:) Miss Dorothy Head and Mrs. A. J. Mottram beat Miss J. Ingram and Mrs. R. Anderson 6|3 6|4.

JUNIOR SINGLES (final) R Krishnan beat Niaz Khan 6|3 6|1.

Blue Wizards S. C. Trounce Dockyard 'B'

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Taking the field in a scoring mood, the Blue Wizards S.C. trounced the junior outfit of Dockyard by seven goals to nil in the Second Division of the Parel Hockey League at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening. The goalscorers were: A. D'Souza (2), P. Menezes (2), L. D'Souza, M. D'Mello and J. D'Cunha.

Earlier in the evening Telephone Club scored 2-0 victory over Avery Club in the Third Division League. G Misquitta and I. Singh were responsible for the winners tally.

The game between Globe Sports Club and Bombay Gas Sports Club was not played as the former failed to turn up.

C.C.I. TENNIS COMMENCES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The All-India Hard Court and Cricket Club of India Open Tennis Championships commenced this evening and over twenty matches in the preliminary rounds were decided.

The following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES: R. K. Batra beat D. G. Kapadia 6-2, 6-3; R. N. Bhagwat beat J. E. Harlow 6-0, 6-0; R. Rodrigues beat K. P. Shevade 6-3, 6-1; K. H. Kapadia beat V. P. Madhavan 6-1, 6-1; J. V. Doshi w.o. Afsar Latif; M. R. Row w.o. J. R. Sanghani; D. Stilliard w.o. B. C. Dalal; V. N. Dodhi w.o. B. Phansalkar; K. K. Kamat beat C. J. Cooper 6-1, 6-2; Nandkumar Natekar beat N. D. G. Rao 6-2, 6-2; P. G. Kundaji beat S. A. Godbole 3-6, 7-5, 6-3; P. N. Sarangapani beat Ratansi Pandya 6-3, 6-0; Bal Dex beat U. S. Bangera 6-2, 6-2; A. C. Daftary beat A. A. Rahimtulla 6-3, 3-6, 6-4; G. N. Powar beat S. T. Panjwani 6-2, 6-2; T. Baskhi beat S. G. Vasani 6-1, 6-0.

JUNIORS' SINGLES: Pramod Kumar beat D. D. Singh 6-3, 6-0; J. S. Mehta beat D. L. Banker 6-0, 6-0; Alfred Lobo beat A. H. Desai 6-2, 7-5; S. G. Vasani beat Nazir Chinoy 6-1, 6-0; A. A. Lulla beat Vikram Bhat 6-3, 7-5.

SUNDAY'S FIXTURES

Court No. 1: 7-30 a.m. Arvind Dalal vs. Asgar; 8 a.m. B. A. Bambewale vs. G. D. Bhagat. Court No. 2: 7-30 a.m. B. Rajaram vs. K. Mahindra; 8 a.m. D. Stilliard vs. V. N. Dodhi. Court No. 3: 7-30 a.m. R. N. Bhagwat vs. R. Rodrigues. Court No. 5: 7-30 a.m. Anil Dravid vs. M. Gajendra or Ajitkumar Bambewale; 8 a.m. J. C. Sondhi or Yogesh Dhruv vs. J. S. Mehta. First available court: A. K. Shivdapsani vs. T. Sheramani; Yuvraj of Bhilka vs. "C" player; B. D. Dhalla vs. "D" player; Farkhunda vs. Sammy Bharucha.

Evening—Court No. 1: 3-15 p.m. K. Watumal vs. A. R. Kavarana; 3-45 p.m. J. V. Doshi vs. W. N. Ghorpade or L. C. Chandwani; 4-15 p.m. Assif Quadri vs. Nandkumar Natekar; 4-45 p.m. Miss H. Gopaldas vs. Miss L. M. Merchant. Court No. 2: 3-15 p.m. K. H. Kapadia vs. Yuvraj of Bhilka or Harry Walton; 3-45 p.m. G. N. Powar vs. Nandkumar Natekar; 4-15 p.m. B. D. Dhalla vs. D. K. Nerurkar; 4-45 p.m. Ashok Khatau or M. B. Bhutani vs. G. D. Bhagat or B. A. Bambewale. Court No. 3: 3-15 p.m. P. G. Kundaji vs. N. J. Belani or Narsing Rao; 3-45 p.m. Bal Dev vs. M. R. Gurjar or Ali Khan; 4-15 p.m. Miss A. Masters vs. Mrs. H. Lobo. Court No. 4: 3-15 p.m. K. K. Kamat vs. P. N. Sarangapani; 3-45 p.m. R. K. Bhatra vs. A. K. Shivdasani or T. Sheramani; 4-15 p.m. Mrs. S. M. Bhat vs. Miss R. Bhandari; 4-45 p.m. Mrs. K. Singh vs. Miss S. Kundaji. Court No. 5: 3-15 p.m. A. C. Daftary vs. A. A. Abraham or T. K. Ramanathan; 3-45 p.m. P. F. Kekobad or J. P. Pocha vs. M. R. Row; 4-15 p.m. Arif Quadri vs. J. R. Badani; 4-45 p.m. K. S. Kutbuddin of Junagadh vs. Pramod Kumar. First available court: S. G. Vasani vs. Yuvraj of Amarnagar or V. B. Menon; Prem Shivpuri vs. "B" player.

'VARSITY BADMINTON TOURNAMENT

LUCKNOW, Dec. 30 (PTI): Allahabad University today qualified to meet Lucknow University in the North Zone Inter-Versity Badminton Tournament by beating Aligarh.

Following are the results: K Mahrotra (Allahabad) beat Amil Akhtar (Aligarh) 15|2 15|7. K K Bhargava (Allahabad) beat Usmanagani (Aligarh) 15|2 15|9. K K Bhargava and M C Patni (Allahabad) beat Usman Agani and Amil Akhtar (Aligarh) 15|6; 18|16.

MADRAS RACE RESULTS

MADRAS, Dec. 30, (PTI): Four first favourites won today in a card of seven events in the sixth day's race meeting here.

The following are the results:—

THE BARODA PLATE—Div. I—(Dist. 6 Furlongs).

PRINCESS OF HINDUSTAN (Mr. R. Shamlan) 9-4 F. K. Black 1

REPAY (Mrs. N. E. D. Pandole and Mrs. S. J. Guzder) 8-1 Buckley 2

THE ANGEL (Mr. A. M. K. Muthukarppan Chettiar) 8-2 Shankar 3

WIDAD (Mr. S. Millionaire) 8-2 Henderson 4

All ran.

Won by 1-3/4 lengths, 3/4 length and 3-1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 18-3/5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 20 for win, Rs. 10 and Rs. 14-8 places.

THE CAUVERY PLATE—(Dist. 1 Mile 1 Furlong.)

CARPALA (Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Banker) 9-4 B. McQuade 1

GIPSY LORE (Mr. G. P. Durrant) 8-10 Henderson 2

BLACK AND WHITE (Zamindar of Hikkavaram) 9-2 Raut 3

PROHIBITION (Mr. A. R. Srinivasan) 8-6 Shankar 4

Not run: Lily of the Valley.

Won by 1-1/4 lengths, 2-1/2 lengths and 2-3/4 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes and 1 second.

Tote paid Rs. 20 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 14 and Rs. 14 for places.

THE BARODA PLATE—Div. II—(Dist. about 6 Furlongs.)

QUAKER OATS (Mr. C. T. Chidambaram) 8-2 Shanker 1

TRIBHUVAN (Messrs. Baba Khan and M. H. Khan) 7-5 Ahmed Khan 2

BLUEFLAME (Messrs. K. P. Sarathy and S. V. R. G. Narsinga Rao) 8-2 Buckley 3

RUBAYAT (Mr. D. C. Kothari) 8-13 Simmons 4

Not run: Royal Blessings, Contessa, and Neuvy.

Won by shorthead, neck and 2-1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 18-3/5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 138 for win and Rs. 24, Rs. 14 and Rs. 54 for places.

THE GUJARAT PLATE—(Dist. about 6 Furlongs.)

BULLRICH (Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Vincent) 9-5 Shanker 1

SINISTER (Mrs. Nugent Grant) 8-4 Buckley 2

ELLAMENCO (Zamindar of Chikkavaram) 9-2 F. K. Black 3

NETTLED (Raja of Ramnad) 7-7 Henderson 4

Won by 1 length, 2 lenngths, and 1-1/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 17 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 16 for win, Rs. 10, Rs. 18 and Rs. 12 for places.

THE SALEM PLATE—(Dist. 5 Furlongs.)

GAY ABBESS (Mr. R. G. N. Price) 8-9 Black 1

MY CHANCE (Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla) 8-12 Ahmedkhan .. 2

FIRST PORT (Messrs. Maroof Farah and S. M. K. Reddy) 7-7 (cr. 7-9) Shanker 3

BELLE SYME (Mr. H. D. Appoo) 9-7 Fakruddin 4

Not run: Merry Go Round, Rasili, Brave Lassie and Dominics Lady, Currency Note.

Time: 1 minute 5-1/5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 20 for win, Rs. 12 Rs. 14 and Rs. 24 for places.

THE VIZAG PLATE.

POPPET (Messrs. A. J. Naidu and N. Madhavan) 8-7 Shanker 1

PRIDE D'ANTIBES (Mr. T. G. Essaji) 9-4 McQuade 2

JADUGAR (Mr. and Mrs. Abdul Jabbar) 8-8 Fakruddin 3

PRINCESS PADMA (Mrs. S. Seethai Achi) 8-0 Henderson .. 4

Not run: Windsor Lass, Lean Note and Onyx.

Won by 1-1/4 lengths, 3 and head.

Time: 1 minute 31-3/5 seconds

Tote paid Rs. 106 for win and Rs. 24, Rs. 20 and Rs. 36 for places.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE—(Dist. 1 Mile.)

FAVOURITE (Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Banker) 9-3 McQuade 1

BABUL (Mr. S. Millionaire) 8-1 Henderson 2

PERSIAN PRINCESS (Messrs. Babu Khan and Agha Jan) 9-4 Ahmed Khan 3

KALYAN (Mr G. Narsimhan 7-11 Shanker 4

Not run: Maharukh, Bold Note and Win Again.

Won by 2 1/4 lengths, 1-1/2 lengths and 1-1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 48-1/5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs 64 for win and Rs. 20, Rs 18 and Rs 14 for places.

Daily double paid Rs. 83 on 168 tickets.

Daily treble paid Rs. 1,295 on 25 tickets.

U. N. CEASE-FIRE BODY

LAKE SUCCESS, Dec. 30. (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Cease-Fire Committee met again yesterday without result.

It is to hold a final meeting on Tuesday to draw up its final report.

The report is due to be presented to the Political Committee on January 3. The three members of the Cease-Fire Committee are expected to report that all their efforts to negotiate with the Chinese Communist Government for peace in Korea have failed.

The Political Committee will also have to consider what it intends to do about three items still on its agenda, all of them concerning China and Korea.

These include the complaints that American bombers attacked Manchurian targets, a Soviet complaint alleging American aggression against Formosa and a six-power motion calling on the Chinese communists to withdraw from Korea.

LIAQUAT'S TERMS TO GO TO LONDON

(Continued from Page 16.)

with India over Kashmir should be put on the official conference agenda. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan has been in touch with the British Prime Minister Mr. Clement Attlee on the subject.

The request has created a delicate situation as Commonwealth Conference procedure requires unanimity about the agenda.

It is known India takes the view that the Kashmir dispute is a matter for the United Nations, not the Commonwealth.

LIAQUAT'S DEMAND

But Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, it is believed, wants an assurance that Kashmir will be officially discussed by the Prime Ministers before he consents to attend the conference.

A spokesman for the Pakistan Prime Minister's office in Karachi told PTI-Reuter in London by telephone today that he was unable to say whether the Prime Minister's departure for London was postponed or cancelled.

LIAQUAT BUSY

M.r Liaquat Ali Khan, it was learned, was in a protracted conference and did not expect to be able to give any definite answer to enquiries about his movements tonight.

Observers here concluded that the conference was a meeting of the Pakistan Cabinet to take a decision on this point.

Official quarters in London said today they had no knowledge of any alteration in Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's arrangements for his journey to London for the ten-day Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. They had no reason to suppose that the Pakistan Prime Minister would not attend.

There is general hope here that Mr Liaquat Ali Khan will be present, as it is considered he would play an extremely important part in the deliberations as a whole.

It is evident the British Government views the Kashmir dispute with the greatest anxiety, and that this feeling is shared by other Commonwealth nations.

WAY OUT

It is a Commonwealth Convention that subjects involving important disputes between two or more Commonwealth nations are not discussed at plenary meetings of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers. But it is clearly felt here that the visit of the Prime Ministers should provide opportunity for out-of-conference talks betwetn Prime Minister Clement Attlee, Mr. Nehru and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan to discuss ways of breaking the Kashmir deadlock.

Opinion appears to be that such informal behind-the-scenes exchanges are likely to be the best method of progressing towards a solution and paving the way for new and positive action by the United Nations, which has had the dispute before it for a long period without final settlement emerging.

U. S. Wheat Ship Arrives

MADRAS, Dec. 30. "San Angelo" carrying 2,000 tons of wheat from America arrived at the Madras port yesterday. She will discharge the entire quantity here and it has been allotted to Madras (1,500 tons) and Mysore (500 tons).

Food Position In Rural Maharashtra

POONA, Dec. 30. (UPI): A suggestion to reduce ration quantum in the cities to meet the critical and delicate food situation obtaining in the rural areas of Maharashtra, was made by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee today.

A meeting of that body, which was presided over by Shri B. S. Hiray, President of the M.P.C.C. adopted a resolution on the subject which stated that for want food supplies, Government ration shops in the rural areas of Maharashtra had remained closed for the last two or three months and the situation had become very critical and delicate. If this situation continued, the M.P.C.C. felt, ration quantum in the cities ought to be reduced to meet it.

Earlier at the commencement of the proceedings, the meeting condoled the death of Yogi Aurobindo Ghose, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mrs. Anandibai alias Baya Karve.

PLIGHT OF WEAVERS

Another resolution adopted at the meeting urged upon the State Government to immediately underatke road repairs and such other works as to provide alternate employment to weavers who were on the verge of starvation as a result of non-availability of enough yarn to carry on their trade. The resolution pleaded that the Government should, while absorbing them in these works, pay double the normal wages.

Bombay's Labour and Development Minister, Shri M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar was present at the meeting.

DEO'S PROGRAMME

The meeting heard Mr. Shankerrao Deo expound a programme for agrarian and economic development of the country.

The programme puts forth the view that the future planning should be not on the basis of All-India and regional requirements. It suggests land should be brought under the ownership of community and it should not belong to a few individuals. The proprietorship rights of a farmer are defined as consisting of: Of cultivate his land, to bequeath this title and to sell this title subject to the conditions laid down by the community.

The plan recommends encouragement of co-operative farming and suggests that all holdings below basic should be pooled into co-operative farms, which together with other farms should work under the supervision of Village Panchayats.

CEILING ON INCOMES

The plan puts the ceiling wage for a public servant at Rs. 2,000 and recommends that a persons who believes in Sarvodaya ideal regards Rs. 1,000 as the ceiling to his income. In the case of persons earning their income through other sources such as industrial and commercial, it suggests that the State should ensure that their incomes do not cross a ceiling level and should for that purpose, levy adequate death duties and inheritance taxes and resort to a steeply graded system of taxation.

POONA LOSES A LANDMARK

103-Year-Old Marathi Daily Shuts Down

POONA, Dec. 30, (H.S.): A great sensation prevails here after listening to the dramatic decision of stopping the publication of the premier Marathi daily "Dnyan Prakash".

The President of the Servants of India Society sent instruction to the Secretary of the Institution directing him to stop the publication of "Dnyan Prakash" from January 1, 1951.

The paper served the readers for 103 years and was the oldest running Marathi Daily, the organ of the Servants of India Society.

More than 50 persons including the editor, correspondents and members of the Managerial Staff have been thrown out of employment.

It may be recalled that eminent persons like Gopal K. Gokhale and others were closely associated with this paper for many years.

Holiday For Rationing Offices

The Rationing Head Office as well as Ward and Area Rationing Offices, all the Civil Supplies Godowns, the Central Skim Milk Powder Depot at Cricket Club of India, Churchgate, the Skim Milk Powder Distribution Depots at Bandra and Kurla and the Government Godowns of Skimmed Milk Powder will remain closed on Monday, 1st January, 1951, on account of the "New Year's Day".

HE WAS A TOWER OF STRENGTH

Karnatak Leader's Tribute To Sardar Patel

BELGAUM, Dec. 30. (PTI): Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, the veteran Congress leader of Karnatak, who will be 80 years old on March 31 next, speaking here yesterday evening feelingly recalled his last meeting with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at the recent Nasik session of the Congress.

Mr. Deshpande, who was addressing a meeting in observance of the "Patel Day" said, "Sardar Patel gave me an affectionate embrace and remarked," "I have done my work, and you have also done yours".

"Sardar Patel was a tower of strength, and it was through his encouragement and assistance that I could collect one lakh of rupees for the Belgaum session of the Congress in 1924", Mr. Deshpande added.

Plane Crashes Killing Three

BRISBANE, Dec. 30. (PTI-Reuter): A Royal Australian Air Force plane on patrol crashed into screaming holiday makers on surf beach at Maroochydore, 60 miles north of here, today killing three children and injuring fifteen some seriously.

The dead are a girl aged six and two boys aged six and twelve. The pilot was dragged from the wreckage in a serious condition.

'Mangala'

There appears to be an impression among certain section of the public that the Gemini Studios' new film "Mangala", which was due for release last week has been held over because of censor trouble. This is not so. The film received its certificate from the censors. The trouble over exhibition is over the length of the film, which the Government is not willing to permit without an appreciable cut. Since this is expected to affect the continuity of the film, the producers say that they are unable to oblige. Footage, and not the censor board, has caused the postponement of "Mangala".

GEN. WALKER'S BODY FOR UNITED STATES

TOKYO, Dec. 29 (PTI-Reuter): Gen MacArthur and his wife escorted Mrs Walker across the airfield today when the body of Gen. Walton Walker was ceremonially carried to a transport plane for return to the United States.

The former Eighth Army Commander was killed in a road accident last week. He will be buried at Arlington cemetery, near Washington.

A great assembly of united nations soldiers and diplomats watched the flag covered coffin borne through the ranks, as a 'Guard of Honour' paid last tributes.

Mrs. Walker and her son, Capt. Sam Walker, Gen. MacArthur's newly appointed aide, accompanied the body back to the United States.

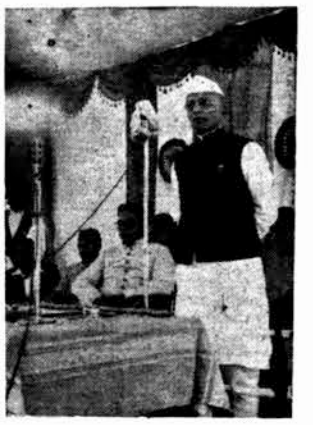
Maniben Patel For Bombay

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30. (PTI): Miss Maniben Patel, daughter of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, his son Mr. Dayabhai Patel and other members of his family, and Mr. G. D. Birla, are leaving by a special plane for Bombay at 7-45 a.m. tomorrow.

The late Sardar Patel's establishment at No. 1 Aurangzeb Road has been closed down.

MIRAJ, Dec. 30 (PTI): "Patel Day" was observed here yesterday. A prabhat-pheri, essay competition among students on the Sardar's life, and a public meeting in the evening highlighted the day's functions in memory of the departed leader.

Morarji Desai Lays Foundation



Bombay's Home Minister Mr. Morarji Desai laid the foundation-stone of the Water Works Scheme of the Bhiwandi-Nizampur Municipality (Thana District) on Tuesday last. He is seen here replying to the address. On his right is seated the President of the Municipality, Mr. S. A. Fakih.

1,786 Literacy Classes In City

SOCIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE REPORT

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Bombay City Social Education Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1939, has been doing the social work of educating the illiterate masses of Bombay city for the last 11 years. The Committee has recently published its 11th Annual Report for the year 1949-50. It seems from this report that during the year 1949-50, the Committee conducted 1786 literacy classes with an enrolment of 44,276 adults. Of these 29,348 adults appeared for the literary test, of whom 25,658 were successful, the average per capita cost being Rs. 8-13-0.

With a view to supplementing the Committee's classes, 70 literacy classes managed by other bodies were also organised during the year under report with a total number of 1545 adults on roll, of whom 834 passed the literary test. In addition to this, 618 post-literacy or continuation classes were maintained during the year 1949-50 for those adults, who have already passed the literary test and wished to continue further education. Thus, the Bombay City Social Education Committee organised 2,655 literacy classes during the last 11 years and made 189,552 adults literate. The annual expenditure incurred by the Committee for this work is more than rupees 3 lakhs and the same is met from Municipal and Government grants and public donations received by the Committee.

Out of the total population of the city of Bombay, about 12 lakhs in the age group of 15 to 45 are estimated to be illiterate and thus the Committee has still to educate about 10 lakhs illiterates in this city. **For this kind of social work, the Committee deserves hearty co-operation and help from the public.**

Besides conducting about 2500 social education classes every year, the Committee also imparts social education to the masses through its Social Education Vans by which educational films are shown daily in the backward areas. The Committee's scheme of circulating libraries provides further reading material to the new literates—103 such boxes with about 3500 books being in circulation at present.

HOUSEWIVES MARCH TO COLLECTORATE

Demand For Cheaper Foodgrains

JUNAGADH, Dec. 30. (UPI): A crowd of about 60 middle class women marched in procession to the collectorate yesterday, shouting anti-black-marketing and anti-control slogans. They told the Collector of Sorath district that Government's decision to reduce the quantum of foodgrains distributed by Government cheap grain shops had hit the people very hard because foodgrains were not available in the open market even at very high prices.

The collector is stated to have assured them that he would do everything within his power to mitigate their sufferings. Conditions were bound to improve considerably after the levy collection was over, he is reported to have told them.

Red Effort To Bring About World Order

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Earnest Gross, Deputy United States Representative to the United Nations, said in a speech last night that communist imperialism was now engaged in what might be its decisive effort to bring to its own terms the basis on which international order would in future be conducted.

"It has proclaimed openly by force of arms and avert threats of violence its intention to subvert the international systems in countries now reduced to vassalage", he said.

"If succesful, it would leave a stunted United Nations, serving as a Soviet satellite".

Mr. Gross said the free world, particularly the smaller countries, should appraise the carefully contrived communist effort to isolate them from the United States.

MRS. VIJAYA LAKSHMI MEETS ACHESON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, (PTI): Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi, Indian Ambassador here, conferred with the United States Secretary of State Mr. Dean Acheson for 45 minutes yesterday and then left the State Department by way of a private lift outside the Secretary's office. Newspaper reporters waiting nearby were disappointed.

Immediately before her visit to Mr. Acheson she conferred with the Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs Mr. Dean Rusk.

No official statement was issued. Earlier a State Department spokesman said she would discuss "the general international situation."

U. S. "FREEZES" DOLLARS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (PTI-Reuter): The Federal Reserve Board last night ordered an increase in the amount of deposits which banks must hold in reserve. The action is designed to freeze 2,000 million dollars bank funds that might otherwise be loaned.

The order was explained as "further step toward restraining the inflationary expansion of bank credit"

The Board said the step could choke off a potential increase of 12,000 million dollars in the volume of bank loans, since the frozen 2,000 million might otherwise be loaned over and over again.

'Underground' Red Arrested

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30 (PTI): Saroj Mukherjee, a member of the Provincial Executive of the Communist Party of India, was arrested by the Special Branch police today. He is alleged to have gone underground since the party was banned in the State in 1948.

Indian Navy Unit For Sydney

SINGAPORE, Dec. 30. (PTI): After a five-day visit to Singapore, the Indian Navy ship "Rajput" sailed today for Sydney to participate in the jubilee celebrations of the Australian Commonwealth.

"Rajput's" officers and men were entertained at a number of functions in Singapore. They played against Singapore teams in friendly sports fixtures.

Indian representative in Malaya gave a party in honour of the ship's officers last night.

Hydraulic Engineers To Confer

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The fourth session of the International Association for Hydraulic Research will be held here from January 2 to January 5. Eminent hydraulic engineers from all over the world and Indian engineers will take part.

New Zealand's Rail Strike Ends

WELLINGTON, Dec. 30. (PTI-Reuter): New Zealand's Railway strike which paralysed services over Christmas ended today.

Bombay State Prohibition Board

The Government of Bombay has decided to continue the State Prohibition Board up to February 28, 1951 or till the formation of the Central Development Board, whichever is earlier. The various District and City Prohibition Committees will also be continued likewise.

International Reply Coupons

With immediate effect International Reply Coupons presented at any Indian post office will be exchanged for postage stamps of the value of annas four per coupon

Develop Preventive Side Of Medicine

NEHRU'S PLEA TO SURGEONS

NEW DELHI, December 30, (PTI).

PRIME MINISTER Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurating the twelfth annual meeting of the Association of Surgeons here today appealed for more attention being paid to the social and preventive aspects of medicine as distinguish ed from its curative aspect.

Mr. Nehru said that while all the good in the ancient system of medicine should be taken in, the approach should be the "scientific yardstick of trial and error." To ask people to follow the works of Susruta or Nagarjuna (ancient Indian surgeons) and do nothing to develop it was "nothing but stark lunacy".

Stressing the preventive aspect of medicine, the Prime Minister said modern approaches were more and more in that direction. While the curative aspect of the surgeon or physicians work was essential, it was even more important for the State and for the medical profession to pay attention to the preventive part.

"Before you talk or curing or preventing disease," the Prime Minister continued, "you have to give a man the normal necessaries of life-food, clothing and some kind of proper housing etc. Unless this is done, you lay the foundations of disease. You may cure the disease but you can never keep pace with it."

INDIAN PRESSMEN VISIT SAKKARA PYRAMIDS

CAIRO, Dec. 30 (UPI): The Indian Press Delegation yesterday visited the Social Welfare Centre at Dahchour, comprising two villages with four thousand population each, administered by five committees elected by population to serve the educational, agricultural, co-operative and health needs of the community.

The centre is a kind of co-operative enterprise, one of many such centres opened by the Egyptian Government to improve rural conditions.

The Delegation went round the centre and was impressed by the clean appearance. What impressed them the most were the healthy children.

Later, the Delegation visited Sakkara Pyramids, oldest stone structures in the world.

Visit To Model Village

CAIRO, Dec. 30 (PTI-Reuter): The Indian Press Delegation visited various social centres in and aound Cairo as well as a model village near the Capital yesterday.

The party then drove 26 miles north of Cairo to Sakkara where they visited King Zoser's oly Pyramid—first dressed stone building in the world.

The Indian journalists were entertained to an oriental lunch by the Mayor of Sakkara.

In the evening, they attended a reception at the Turf Club given by Haig Nicholson, Reuter's Manager in Egypt.

The guests included Egyptian Cabinet Ministers as well as Egyptian and foreign journalists.

After dinner members of the delegation visited the buildings of Cairo's two biggest dailies "Al Ahram" and "Al Misri."

U. S. EDITOR TO VISIT INDIA

Two-Month Lecture Tour

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (PTI-Reuter): The State Department announced yesterday that Mr. Norman Cousins, Editor of the "Saturday Review of Literature", would undertake a two-month lecture tour of Ceylon, India and Pakistan, under the auspices of the Department.

Mr. Cousins was scheduled to leave from his home in Norwalk, Connecticut, on Sunday.

The State Department announcement said Mr. Cousins would lecture and discuss various aspects of modern American life and civilisation with civic and educational groups in those countries.

Under the State Department's programme for the exchange of persons Mr. Cousins would visit such cities as Colombo, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi and Bombay in India; and Dacca, Lahore and Karachi in Pakistan.

He was expected to return to the United States in early March.

Bertram Thomas Passes Away

LONDON, Dec. 29 (PTI-Reuter): The death was announced today of Mr. Bertram Thomas, aged 58.

After many years in Arab countries he became in 1925 Vizier and Finance Minister to the Sultan of Omar and Muscat, remaining for five years.

He made many long journeys into unknown Southern Arabia, and in 1931 became the first European to cross the vast Kub Alkhali desert.

Labour Appellate Tribunal Seat

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30. The Government of India have decided that the principal seat of the Labour Tribunal will be at Calcutta, says a press note.

People's University In Amravati

AMRAVATI, Dec. 30 (PTI): The Shri Shivaji Loka Vidyapitha (People's University) Amravati, inaugurated by the President Dr. Rajendra Prasad today is based mainly on the lines of the schemes of rural universities and people's colleges as recommended by the Universities Commission in its report.

The Vidyapitha has been established under the auspices of the eighteen-year-old Shri Shivaji Education Society, Amravati, which at present conducts four arts, commerce and law colleges and thirty-three other institutions, including sixteen hostels, with over 5,500 students.

The Vidyapitha perhaps the first of its kind in India, provides a comprehensive list of aims and objects, such as extensive and more liberal facilities of study and training in various branches of knowledge, literature, art, science, crafts and culture; opportunities of higher study and research to those who have not had them in the ordinary course, irrespective of age or previous qualifications, establishment of people's colleges for the purpose of making instruction available in various courses of the Vidyapitha in various places, especially in the rural areas and affiliation of schools and colleges working with similar objects.

Primary School Text Books Specified

The Government of Bombay has specified the appropriate text books for use during the academic year 1951-52 in all the primary schools in the State. A few of these books have been specified after an agreed reduction in their prices in consultation with the publishers concerned. Members of the public are advised to approach the Local Administrative Officer concerned in case they experience any difficulty in securing books at the reduced prices as specified and approved by the Government.

TRAINING GROUND FOR SURGEONS

Plea For Setting Up Central College

NEW DELHI, December 30. (UPI).

PRESIDING over the twelth meeting of the Association of Surgeons of India held here today, Dr. N. S. Narasimha Iyer of Madras pleaded for the establishment of a college of surgeons in India in which the surgeons might bind themselves to build up a fine museum and undertake post-gradua te teaching.

The American College of Surgeons, Dr. Narasimha Iyer said, had organised the inspection of the hospitals of their country and also insisted on training programmes in traumatic surgery throughout the country. It had also organised the Sarcoma Register, the cancer control and its prevention and treatment and had laid down standards of training for interns and surgeons. The College of Surgeons of India, should work on similar lines," he added.

Mr. Narasimha Iyer said that the Central Government could invite professors from universities such as those of Canada, America, Britain, Australia and Ceylon to visit India since their visit to this country would lead to exchange of ideas, and also stimulate and sustain the daily work of surgeons here. Exchange of workers in India from one place to the other would also be of great value, he added.

He pleaded for the increase of medical facilities in the rural areas. He said that unless the governments realised that a village doctor singly placed anywhere was of no real use to the community unless he had bacteriological and pathological services, and modern drugs at his disposal, his presence would not in any way improve matters of health.

Continuing, he said that blood transfusion was now popular in India and there should be a national blood transfusion service headquarters where the available material with regard to blood groups in the Indian population should be studied and analysed.

LANGUAGE ISSUE

Touching on the language problem vis-a-vis medical science, Dr. Narasimha Iyer observed:

"I have not seen any constructive efforts in writing up of medical books in Hindi. Fifteen years will fly in no time. The various States have their own programmes with the regional languages. The Centre should define its policy correctly. This Association would vote for the study of English language as assiduously as now.

RESEARCH

The Press Trust of India adds: The need for specialisation, research and advanced study in surgery was emphasised by Dr. N. S. Narasimha.

The quality and the extent of medical service for the people, Dr. Narasimha said, depended upon the sum total of medical knowledge, the education of doctors and the application of medical science and skill to the people through the doctors of medicine.

He also urged the need for an Autopsy Act on the model of the rules of German hospitals, giving the hospital authorities permission to have an autopsy done on bodies of patients dying in a public hospital. Such an act would enable them to verify and study the cause of every death inside the hospital.

He wanted the organisations of the Karturba Memorial Fund and the Gandhi Memorial Fund which were doing highly useful work in the matter of medical aid in the villages should be enabled to render efficient surgical service also.

India Needs Physical Education

HYDERABAD MINISTER'S PLEA

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Dec. 30. (PTI).

Inaugurating the "military studies, health and physical education" section on the second day of the twenty-fifth session of the All-India Educational Conference at the Osmania University here today, Mr. V. B. Raju, Hyderabad's Minister for Labour and Industries warned the educationists against "the neglect of physical education" in the curricula of our schools and colleges.

The Labour Minister said that "in our industries production is low and this is due, besides other causes, to poor physique of our workers." Mr. Raju suggested that in the selection of workers for various jobs as in the case of several posts, there should be a definite standard in regard to optimum weight.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

Col. G. G. Bewoor, Director of the National Cadet Corps, Delhi, in his presidential address explained the aims and objectives of the National Cadet Corps and suggested that if necessary standards are to be achieved in our military education, Universities which are at present providing instruction in "military science" should enlarge the subject to cover a wider field. What was taught at present in the name of "military science" could only be called "military education".

Col. Bewoor suggested that some of the University Professors should be trained in "military craft" so that they could handle the subject from a more practical viewpoint". These professors", said Col. Bewoor, "have to be attached to units of the army so that they will obtain a first hand knowledge of the practical side of the "military craft".

Speaking about the inclusion of military science in the curricula of University education, Col. Bewoor said that the opinions of the University authorities were divergent in this matter, 70 per cent of the Universities favouring and the rest opposed to such inclusion

NO 'IRON AGE' FOR IRON CURTAIN

NEW YORK, Dec. 30. (PTI-Reuter): "The Iron Age" weekly organ of the metal industries, which carries much technical information and news of rearmament, has cancelled all subscriptions from the Soviet Union and her allies at the request of the State Department.

Explaining its request the Department said this was not its general policy for all publications but was because of restrictions on the export of Soviet technical journals to the United States.

SCHUMACHER ON TRAGEDY OF WEST GERMANY

BONN, Dec. 30. (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Kurt Schumacher, the Social Democratic opposition leader in the West German Parliament in a statement today described West German foreign policy as a tragedy.

The first act, he said, was the Petersoerg Agreement in 1949, which established West Germany. The second act was the West German Government's "passivity on the Saar question".

"The third act was West Germany's entry under unequal conditions into the Council of Europe at Strasbourg, Dr Schumacher said.

The fourth act was the premature report of success in the Schuman coal-steel plan negotiations, and the fifth the line taken by the West German Government regarding military contribution to European defence.

Now, with a Four-Power Conference in the offing, "the possibility of West German influence even on the Western Allies are smaller than they need be", Dr Schumacher declared.

Fervent Plea For German Unity

BERLIN, Dec. 30 (PTI-Reuter): Herr Johannes Dieckmann, President of the East German Parliament, appealed yesterday to his West German opposite number, Comander Herman Ehlers, to help him bring about the unity of Germany.

His letter recalled that exactly one month ago East German Premier, Otto Grotewohl proposed East-West German unity talks to West German chancellor, Konrad Adenauer.

"There is no doubt that the overwhelming majority of the German people expected an immediate answer from Dr Adenauer", the letter said.

It urged that Germans in East and West must meet together "if the German nation shall not perish".

FRANKFURT, Dec. 29 (PTI-Reuter): The Government of India, through their military mission in Berlin, have notified the four powers of the Allied Control Council of their decision to terminte the state of war with Germany from January 1, 1951.

Review Of British Policies

BACKGROUND TO LONDON TALKS

LONDON, Dec. 30 (UPI): The British Cabinet meeting to be held on January 1 or 2 next year, will decide upon the width and depth of British policies, in particular the recent developments in Anglo-American relations, to be disclosed to the Commonwealth Premiers at the Conference

The first meeting on January 4 after Premiers have appeared as television stars of the B. B. C. and exchanged formal goodwill salutations, will be occupied in determining the agenda for the talks. It is most likely that the discussions proper will begin the same day, if time permits. The next day will be occupied with the exposition of British views with as much detail as the Cabinet decisions will permit.

FOREIGN POLICY

Prime Minister Attlee followed by Mr. Bevin, are expected to cover the foreign policy and the defence position, Mr. Gaitskell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will explain the economic situation. The Commenwealth Prime Ministers will then make their own observations. These exchanges on broad policy matters will open the way for speedy considerations of all the other subjects on the agenda.

Mr. Menzies On His Talks With Liaquat

KASHMIR QUESTION INCLUDED

KARACHI, Dec. 30, (PTI-Reuter). MR. ROBERT MENZIES, Australian Prime Minister, said here today that he was "perfectly satisfied" with his talks with Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan on various subjects.

Mr. Menzies

The Australian Prime Minister made this statement immediately before taking off for London in a B.O.A.C. aircraft from the Karachi airport early this morning. He added he was now fully "acquainted with the points of view of Pakistan and India on the Kashmir question.

"I have learned quite a lot about Kashmir ever since I landed in Calcutta", he continued.

Besides Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, he said, he had "long talks" with the Secreatry-General of the Pakistan Government, Mr. Mohammed Ali. He would not disclose the nature of these talks.

PAKHTOONISTAN ISSUE FOR LONDON TALKS

Maulana Akbar Khan's Suggestion

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30. (UPI): Maulana Mohammad Akbar Khan, President of the Pakhtoon Jirga-i-Hind in a statement to the press today suggests that the Commonwealth Premiers who are meeting in London from January 4 next should include the Pakhtoonistan issue in the agenda of the conference.

He observes: "If some just and speedy solution of this problem is not sought in the near future, the peace of the Middle East will be greatly disturbed and the world shall be faced with a more complicated and delicate situation than that of Korea".

The Egyptian Works Ministry has accepted an offer by the Swedish Bevid Armaments Company to erect two arms factories in Egypt.

NEHRU TO INAUGURATE SCIENCE CONGRESS

Galaxy Of Foreign Representatives To Attend Bangalore Session

ELABORATE arrangements are in progress for the inauguration of the 1951 session of the Indian Science Congress in Bangalore, by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on January 2, 1951. H. H. The Rajpramukh of Mysore will be the chief patron.

The session will be singular in several respects. For the first time since the starting of the Indian Science Congress in 1914, a non-university body, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, is inviting the sesion on its premises This is the first time when the scientists of the countries of the Far East are meeting under the auspices of an organisation styled The Pan-Indian Ocean Science Congress, which was conceived of last year.

It has become the practise during the last five years to invite eminent scientists from abroad to have a free exchange of scientific views. The present session will be attended by some 40 top-men from all parts of the globe. There will be a strong contingent of nuclear physicists who were in Bombay in the middle of this month to attend the International Conference on Elementary Particles. Among the prominent delegates are Prof. P. M. S. Blackett, Nobel Laureate and adviser to the Ministry of Defence, Government of India, Prof. C. F. Powell this year's Nobel Prize-winner" in Physics Prof. E. Amaldi from Rome, Prof C. Moller from Holland, Prof. Wentzel from U.S.A. Prof. P. Perrin of France, who has replaced Joliot-Curie as Atomic High Commissioner, Prof. Ringuet also of France, Prof. A. D. Ross of Australia, Prof. Mailwaganam of Ceylon and others. The noted soil scientist from England Sir John Russel has agreed to come and will be on a tour of India and Pakistan. Sweden will be represented by the famous geneticist. Dr. Arne Muntzing. Distinguished geologists from Canada, Germany, Japan, Buram, Australia and Ceylon will attend the Congress and will later participate in the Centenary Celebrations of the Geological Survey of India, at Calcutta. The foreign delegates will participate in the proceedings and deliver popular lectures which are becoming increasingly attractive these days.

Unique Feature

It is gathered that among other activities there is to be held an Industrial and Scientific Exhibition, which will be the biggest of its kind ever held in the Science Congress. For the first time there will be a regular daily show of scientific films, by the two-year-old Scientific Film Society of India

The State of Mysore abounds in beauty spots as the Brindaban Gardens at Mysore, ancient monuments at Belur and Halebid and the jog falls. Scientists from far and near will have an occasion to visit these places and carry pleasant memories with them.

For the first time, the Nightingale of India, Srimathi M. S. Subbalakshmi, will give a music performance to an exclusively scientific audience.

The forthcoming Science Congress promises a rich fare for the exchange of scientific thought, for the popularisation of science, and also for catering to the aesthetic outlook of scientists which is needed in a mechanised atomic age.—S. N. S.

BALLOT MUST PREVAIL OVER BULLET

Kodanda Rao On Need Of Education For Peace

HYDERABAD, Dec. 30.

"The United Nations was but an 'instrument' for international peace, which the 'will to peace' could operate, but it was no substitute for the 'will' itself. All organisational efforts to ensure international peace failed because they were not calculated to create the will to peace. While it was the task of the politicians to resolve international conflicts, peacefully if possible, violently if necessary, it was the task of the educators to create the will to peace' so that conflicts might either be eliminated or resolved peacefully. It was better to eliminate conflicts rather than seek to resolve them peacefully, for coercion was still the ultimate sanction for consent. Behind the politician was the soldier, even as behind the judge was the policeman" declared Mr. P. Kodanda Rao in his Presidential address to the Section on Internationalism, Peace and Geopolitics of the All-India Educational Conference held in Hyderabad-Deccan, yesterday.

There was yet no objective theory of production and distribution in Economics, which was largely empirical The concept of "To each according to his need, and from each according to his capacity" was incapable of legislative enactment and executive enforcement and judicial review The so-called "law" of supply and demand was no more objective. All that the most advanced "Leftists" advocated was that the range between maximum and minimum individual incomes should be as little as possible, without however indicating what that "little" should be. In so-called capitalistic economy, income taxes and inheritance taxes were increasingly narrowing the gap between the maximum and minimum of real incomes of individuals. The best solution was to agree on a minimum wage for all, leaving the surplus, if any, to be shared by competition.

COMMUNIST WAY

Communism sought to achieve the economic policy of state enterprise by means of the bullet, while Socialism sought the same objective by means of the ballot. Between State enterprise as in England today and private enterprise as in America, there was no violent conflict; the ballot decided the issue in each case. The political aspect of Communism rested on violence, though the Communists themselves would have no violence directed against themselves. A majority opinion could prevail by the ballot; a minority opinion could prevail only by the bullet. Communism was the "imperialism" of the minority over the majority, achieved and sustained by violence. Whatever be the merits of State Vs Private enterprise, the ballot was better than the bullet as it promoted stability.

If these "laws" of culture were generally accepted most conflicts would either be eliminated or made more amenable to peaceful solution. It was the task of the educators to disseminate the knowledge and help to create the necessary will to peace. The contribution of the educators towards international peace was more arduous and long-range, while that of the politicians was more dangerous and shifting.

SEVA DAL NEEDS ACTIVISATION

Mohanlal Gautam's Appeal To Workers

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30 (UPI): In the course of an appeal to Congressmen to observe the Congress Seva Dal Day which falls tomorrow, (December 31) Shri Mohanlal Gautam, General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. says: "I need not emphasize here the importance of the Congress Seva Dal in the national life of the country. As an organisation devoted to constructive activities and training young men and women for social service, it has played a historic role in our freedom struggle. In an independent India, the workers of the Seva Dal, who form a disciplined body of volunteers, can contribute a great deal for the regeneration of the country by inculcating in the people the love of service and the necessity of a disciplined life and organised activity

Congressmen, therefore, should pay special attention to Seva Dal Work. On them lies the responsibility to activise the Seva Dal organisation in their respective localities and to give it their fullest cooperation in day-to-day as well as special activities and functions.

"I would like to make an earnest appeal to all Congress Committees and Congressmen throughout the country to utilise the occasion provided by the celebration of the annual Seva Dal Day to popularise the aims for which this splendid body of volunteers stands, give proper guidance to these young men and women, and to collect funds for the day-to-day work of the Seva Dal.

M. P.s' PROTEST

MADRAS, Dec. 30 (PTI): Fourteen Members of Parliament from Madras meeting here today passed a resolution expressing their "strong disapproval" of the non-official Mutts Bill introduced in Parliament during the last session.

Urging the sponsors of the Bills to withdraw them, the resolution stated that the Bills "run counter to and have the effect of negativing the fundamental provisions of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Bill recently passed by the Madras Legislature."

Mr. P. Kunhiraman, M.P. presided.

Hindi Booklet Forfeited

The Government of Rajasthan has forfeited to Government all copies, wherever found, of the booklet in Hindi entitled "Nau March Ke Sabcq", published on behalf of the Bombay Committee of the Hindustani Communist Party by M. B. Gopalan, Dalvi Building, Poyabavdi, Parel, Bombay, and printed by Y. M. Rao at the Bombay Printing Works, Bombay, and all other documents containing copies reprints and translations of, or extracts from it.

Village Improvement Prize

The first district village improvement prize of Rs. 200 for West Khandesh has been awarded to Sanvad Turf Shahada in the Shahada Taluka, for the work done in 1948. The villagers concerned will be consulted on the utilisation of the amount of the prize.

Regulating Prices Of Cotton

BOMBAY, Saturday: Stringent action for the purpose of regulating the distribution and prices of cotton "currently moving" in the Buldana, Akola and Amraoti districts in Madhya Pradesh has been announced by the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India in Bombay.

A press note issued by the Textile Commissioner, announcing this, states: "The effect of the notifications is that no person can contract any more to sell cotton grown in the Buldana, Akola and Amraoti districts except to the four Government nominees, Rallis (India) Ltd., Ramnarain Sons Ltd., Bachhraj Factories Ltd. and Laxmi Cotton Traders, Bombay, respectively.

Export Of Short Staple Cotton To U. S. A.

The Government of India have decided, as a special case, to allow the export of 25,000 bales of short staple 'Bengal' cotton to the U.S.A. A public notice regarding licensing arrangements is being put out immediately by the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay, to whom applications should be made in accordance with the procedure indicated in the notice.

AMERICAN MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON BARELY STEADY WITH NARROW PRICE FLUCTUATIONS

Wall Street Market Irregular

NEW YORK, December 29.

Opening gains reflected aggressive traded demand for oldcrops believed to represent yearend mill pricefixing although part of the buying was possibly against the issuance of additional export licences.

Yearend shortcovering was also evident and absorbed scattered scaleup hedges and profittaking. Eventually prices fluctuated narrowly easily influenced by small orders eitherway with eveningup prior to the new year accounting for a good part of the activity. Prices backed away leadership oldcrops under pressure New Orleans selling yearend liquidation and scattered hedges which encountered less persistent trade support. Market closed barely steady sales 145,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

	New York	New Orleans
March	43.05	42.95
May	42.51	42.38
July	41.86	41.90
October	39.18	39.12
Middling spot	44.17	43.05

New York Cotton highest March 43.20 at 10.00 lowest 42.95 at 12.55 hours

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

Prices backed away mildly from yesterday's newpeaks under occasional spurts of profittaking and other offerings. Noted indications of mounting Communist offensive in Korea and the Federal Reserve Board's increase in member banks reserves requirements to help curb inflation. In good activity including some cash transactions market was mostly upto one dollar lower. At noon averages were industrials 234.74 and rails 77.50. Demand for lower-priced issues mostly those under ten dollar a share featured trading and helped to reduce or erase many earlier losses. In the final hour market showed well divided mostly fractioned variations either way. Radio televisions were lagging reflecting tight control being imposed on cobalt. The session closed irregular.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Tel and Telegraph	150-7/8
Amerex Holding	42
Anaconda Copper	40-1/8
Chase National Bank	35-7/8
Firestone Tyre	83-1/4
General Electric	49-5/8
General Motors	46-3/4
Ingersol Rand	83
International Nickel	36-1/8
National City Bank	45-1/2
New York Central Rail Road	21-1/2
Sinclair Oil	23-7/8
Socony Vacuum	25-1/4
Texas Co.	81-3/4
Union Carbide	54-3/4
U. S. Smelting	55-5/8
U. S. Steel Common	42-1/4
Western Union	40-1/4

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day was 3,420,000 shares.

The highest and lowest of US Steel trading prices were 42-5/8 and 42-1/8 respectively.

Chicago Grains Market

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.

CHICAGO GRAINS: were irregular with considerable yearend eveningup. Scattered buying of wheat based on continued dry weather in the southwest and a five day official forecast indicating negligible moisture. In the export department Jammica due to buy 50,000 hundred pounds weight flour while the Government agency is expected to reenter the market next week for 220,000 hundred pounds weight flour on Pacific coast for shipment to Formosa. Meanwhile purchases around one million bushels soyabeans by the commodity credit corporation this week are believed to be for shipment to Japan. Rest of the deliveries moved lower in late dealings under profittaking and hedge selling with exporters buying on decline against sales of 6.500 tons hard winter wheat and cargo maize to U. K. for February shipment.

Chicago Wheat

Mar.	2.45-3/4
May	2.44-1/2
July	2.40-1/2
Sept.	2.41-3/4

New York Pepper Firm

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.

The pepper market firmed moderately reflecting renewed grinder interest to replace commitments made yesterday against a United States army order for 334,000 pounds weight ground black pepper. Trade circles report that the Government order was awarded to a few large grinders for delivery February first to tenth. Spot was offered today at 156 cents, afloat 155, January shipment 148 and March shipment 139 ex-dock.

London Pepper Market Idle

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The pepper market was idle and nominally unchanged with black lampong, December shipment quoted at 10sh. 9d. and white muntok at 18sh. shipping weight with white sarawak at 18sh. 9d. delivered weight per pound cif. basis ports. Malabar afloat was at 1325 to 1400 shillings, December shipment at 1275, January 1220 and March 1150 shillings per cwt. cif. United Kingdom.

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, Dec. 29

Year end covering contributed to an active market in silver at unchanged price of 80 1/4 cents. Approximately 375,000 ounces changed hands in the open market. Although part of today's buying may be attributed to the Mexico silver story—subsequently said to be without foundation—bullioners said the amount was very small.

The story refers to a report from Mexico City that the Bank of Mexico would no longer sell her silver on the world market but would sell direct to buyers.

Singapore Pepper Prices

SINGAPORE, Dec. 29.

The pepper market was steady with black lampong quoted at 590 and white muntok at 990 Straits dollars per picul.

Paris Bourse Moves Up

PARIS, Dec. 29.

Influenced by better Wall Street news, prices moved higher in lively fashion. Foreign issues were especially firm with Kaffirs benefiting from a flow of buying orders, mainly speculative in origin and deriving from rumours of eventual rise in the price of the metal in the United States

Profit-taking In Brussels Stocks

BRUSSELS, Dec. 29

The approaching long week-end induced a certain amount of profit-taking with recent favourites the chief selling targets. These lost a certain amount of ground but other issues were little affected and trading overall was limited. Some sections, such as textiles and securities, managed to finish showing slight gains.

American Control Of Nation's Rubber

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (PTI-Reuter): Trade circles were today speculating on the results of the Government's move yesterday in taking over control of virtually, all rubber supplies in America.

They considereed a decline in the price could be expected if the Government—the new monopoly buyer—entered the market slowly and cautiously.

But if the Government jumped in promptly to buy as much as it had been buying for stockpiling, plus the entire amount which private companies had been taking, the price would rise for a time, or at least hold firm, they considered.

Amsterdam Exchange Steady

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 29

Sentiment improved and resulted in most issues showing gains. Indonesians which had recently been depressed were well in favour and scored gains ranging to about five points. The Bourse is reopening on Tuesday.

CITY MARKETS

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 30.

The local bullion market opened steady today but declined on increased long liquidation

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 188/12 and improved at Rs. 189/- on scattered buying but later declined at Rs. 188/- Ready mint silver was quoted at Rs. 187/12 while spot bullion was placed at Rs. 187/8.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 113/12 and improved at Rs. 113/14 but declined at Rs. 113/- on increased liquidation. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 112/13 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 176 2.

Later on there was increased liquidation and final quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	186	14	0
Forward	187	6	0
Ready Gold	112	12	0
Forward	113	1	0

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Dec. 30.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today.

Privately Tata Steel Defds. were quoted from Rs. 1920/- to Rs. 1922/8.

Later on the market feeling was quiet and Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1910 to Rs. 1912/8.

Thereafter the market was steady and Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1920.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 30.

Official trading in the Produce market under the new association will begin on the 3rd at 8 a.m. Delivery contracts will also be traded as before. The market was quietly steady and ready quotations were as under:

Groundnuts Khandesh	46	4	0
„ Bold	45	8	0
Oil Local Mills	25	4	0
Railway Receipts	24	11	0
January	23	13	0
Linseed	43	12	0
Satna	42	4	0
Castor Seeds	50	8	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Dec. 30.

120 Ready Japan	9	8	0
150 Ready Japan	9	10	0
120 Ready Italy	8	14	0
150 Ready Italy	8	12	0
150 D. Box January	1600		
150 D. Box February	1600		

Alexandra Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 29.

KARNACK	ASHMOUNI
Jan. 137.90+115	Feb. 130.15+40
Mar. 140.45+135	Apr. 131.75—20
May 141.00+170	Jun. 131.05—45
Jul. 140.50+170.	

London Copra Quiet

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Copra market was quiet and barely steady with Straits/DEI fair merchantable delivered weight offered at £111 against bid of £110 1/2 Philippines bulk 267 1/2 dollars nominal per ton cif December-January shipment, Ceylon unoffered.

The Cocoanut Oil market was steady with Straits in drums £163 1/2 in bulk £160 1/2 sellers, Ceylon in drums £164 nom in bulk £159 1/2 nominal, Palm Oil Liberian £110 quoted January-February shipment, Palm Oil Malayan £125 nominal, all per ton cif. Rape Oil Chinese and Palm Ke Nel Oil were unoffered.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Dec. 29.

2-1/2 per cent Britl Consols	£	70-3/4
3-1/2 per cent Conversion Loan 1961	£	96-1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	£	107
3-1/2 per cent Warloan on or after Dec. 1, 1952	£	94-3/16
Chartered Bank	£	8-13 6
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	£	76-1/2
National Bank of India	£	32

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,483.

Recovery Of Loans From Displaced Students

The Government of Bombay has directed that the recovery of educational loans advanced to displaced students and trainees should be started after the expiry of two years instead of one year, from the date of the payment of the last instalment of the loan in deserving cases involving hardships. The interest-free period should, however, be restricted to one year only.

Authors Must Quit Their Ivory Tower

THEY MUST LOOK BEYOND SHADOWS AND SHAPE THE WORLD TO COME

WRITING—good writing, creative or non-creative, the type of writing still loosely identified as literature—can never have been easy or entirely painless, no matter how swiftly done. But such writing today, such writing of or in the world as it is, amid the distractions and confusions of the present and the menaces and uncertainties of the future, must be a task beset with difficulties hitherto unknown, writes John Mason Brown in the "Saturday Review".

The times we have survived and the times with which we are once again confronted are of a kind not to invite journalism but to demand it. History has seen to this; History and the forces and issues, the antagonisms and events, which for so many years have overfed readers and writers alike on an almost daily diet of crises.

There can be no denying that History of late has accelerated her pace. Where once she moved slowly and even seemed to pause or rest occasionally, allowing mortals to rest, too, she has within the past decade raced forward jet-propelled.

She has dizzied mankind and left him breathless by the fury of her sweep. She has stunned him by the enormity of her challenges and frightened him by the horror of her threats. She has outrun human comprehension precisely as science has outdistanced the scientist.

The manner in which she has stepped up the frequency of wars and rumours of wars is only the most obvious of examples. There was that war which we knew as the Great War until twenty-five years later a greater one compelled us to identify it as World War I. Now, within less than five years of World War II, another war is being fought, localized as yet but forcing people everywhere to live with the fear of a third and even more terrible global conflict. We have come to recognize, each of us, with the easy wisdom born of hind-sight that all of these wars are part and parcel of the same conflict, and that this conflict, so widely likened to the Hundered Years' War, has turned out in the agony of its instalments to be costliest and most appalling of serials.

Quick-Moving Events

Not unnaturally, with events leaving no one alone and involving everyone's survival, journalism, spoken on the radio, read in the newspapers, analyzed by the tripod?sisters, or but thinly disguised within the covers of books is the kind of writing for which people hunger. We have grown used to having in each day's headlines bells which toll for us. In such a universe the correspondent and the commentator kings, and authors whose high concern is literature rather than reporting face problems, personal no less than professional, which complicate both their living and their work.

There have been periods, more cottoned than our own, when writers and artists lived comparatively protected lives. Their times may have been eventful, as was the span of Jane Austen's life, but many of them appear to have existed out of the reach of events, if not above them. It was not that they dwelt in a vacuum. Far from it. It was simply that they were not engulfed by the news every morning brought.

Often they were bold participants in contemporary affairs as, to select at random, were Bacon, Sir Philip Sidney, Milton, Voltaire, Victor Hugo, Zola or Thoreau for that matter. But somehow most of them seemed free to choose their causes.

At least they seem so to us. History could swirl around them, as it did around Goethe, without disrupting their studies, their writing or their careers. There the world's storm was so complete that they could proudly paraphrase the venerable boast and claim, as a few did right down into the days of World War II, that they did not care who made the laws of a nation so long as they could listen to its songs.

All this has changed, however. The most ivory tower of authors must have learned by now that the laws of the countries in which they live determine, among other things, the kinds of songs they are themselves free to sing. They must also have realized, and doubtless to their sorrow, that they no longer enjoy any genuine immunity from the pressure of contemporary events. This enforced inclusion raises its serious problems and is unquestionably costly from the point of view of art. But, genius being as rare as it is, most cotemporary writers must admit that the continuance of literature depends upon more than the survival of the present crop of authors who consider themselves artists.

Observers And Not Participants

A journalist may produce literature of a vivid an unforgettable sort by being on the scene. Yet the writer whose aim is literature does not need to be an eye-witness except in his mind's eye. His being removed from the event in time as well as in person can grant him a perspective, hence a comprehension, which might not otherwise be his. It can safeguard his independence; enable him to assimilate his subject; make him see the truth—the human truth—whole and dispassionately, and give full play to that illumination and clairvoyance which we call imagination.

The writers we treasure, the writers who have lifted the language into literature and captured men and society as they are in their pages, are those whose endowments and vision have set them apart from the commonalty of mankind.

They are the natural-born storytellers, the singers of songs, the thinkers, or feelers, the articulate ones, the spokesmen whose genius it has been to say, regardless of their attitude towards life, what others have dimly felt, have been unable to phrase.

Although they may have spoken for the pack or against it, they have not run with it. They have functioned as observers rather than participants and have appeared to believe that a too active participation would have invalidated their observation.

They have been individualists who, in spite of that fact, have somehow contained within themselves the dreams, the needs, and the experiences of thousands of others; of people whom they have led, provoked, diverted, instructed, or followed. They have taken themselves seriously, even as the humblest and most untalented pursuer of the craft of writing is bound to take his work with some seriousness if he takes writing seriously.

When Shaw, with Shavian modesty, spoke of the apostolic succession of great dramatists stretching from Aeschylus to himself, he was only using a religious image common to all authors good or bad, to whom writing is a religion.

Writer's Problem

Ernest Hemingway employed the same figure of speech when in "Men at War," his exciting and invaluable anthology of war stories, he dug deep, as a man who has a passion for battles no less than for literature, into the writer's problem during a time of war. After World War I, wrote he, "the good and true books finally started to come out. They were mostly all by writers who had never written or published anything before the war. The writers who were established before the war had nearly all sold out to write propaganda during it and most of them never recovered their honesty afterwards.

All of their reputations steadily slumped because a writer should be of as great probity and honesty as a priest of God. He is either honest or not, as a woman is either chaste or not, and after one piece of dishonest writing he is never the same again.

"A writer's job is to tell truth. His standard of fidelity to the truth should be so high that his invention, out of his experience, should produce a truer account than anything factual can be. For facts can be observed badly; but when a good writer is creating something he has time and scope to make it of an absolute truth. If, during a war, conditions are such that a writer cannot publish the truth because its publication would do harm to the State he should write and not publish. If he cannot make a living without publishing he can work at something else. But if he ever writes something which he knows in his inner self is not true, for no matter what patriotic motives, then he is finished.

After the war the people will have none of him because he, whose obligation is to tell them truth, has lied to them. And he will never be at peace with himself because he has deserted his one complete obligation."

When World War II was at last over, some of the better fiction about that war, such as "Tales of the South Pacific," "Mister Roberts," "The Naked and the Dead," "The Young Lions," and "Guard of Honor," had begun to find its way into print. But the novels about that conflict, as opposed to its propaganda, its straight reporting, or its narratives of personal experience, have been cut short for the moment by the Korean campaign, which in time will produce a literature of its own.

Meanwhile the writer whose ideals and aspirations are high finds himself in a world which must be as distracting for him as it is for his readers. As a journalist whose professional career is not writing about war and who knows how hard it is to clamp on the blinders and ear-muffs needed to concentrate on a far simpler and humbler task, I can guess, but only guess, at the torments creative writers must nowadays undergo. To sit still (which is a vital part of writing) when events are coming thick and fast and the mind is chasing after them is not easy and cannot be easy. It is as difficult as it must be, if one writes about the present to find characters who have not been subject to its trials, its anxieties, and its dislocations.

The more seriously he takes his responsibilities as a writer, the more sickened he is by the spectacle of Communist artists abdicating their independence of thought and being willing to perform in public as mere ventriloquist dummies for a dictated Party line.

In the shameless and humiliating spectacle of such surrenders he sees the end of everything not only by which he lives but by which he writes. Because freedom is at once his faith and need, he abhors all the witch-hunting the character-smearing, the Ku-Kluxing, and McCarthyism which in a free country is indulged in out of fear and even in freedom's name. All these retrogressive forces he numbers among the many, realizing that the enemy is not only there but here too, demanding constant action on both fronts.

The truth as he sees it, and as he is able to present it to the best of his abilities, remains his chief obligation. He is well aware, in Francis Henry Taylor's admirable phrase that "genius is no ablibi for treason." If in his work he indulges in social criticism, he does so not to destroy but to correct. Such criticism, he feels, more than being his artistic license, is his democratic right and duty.

His task at present is not an easy one. War, heaven knows, should not be his only theme, but finding contemporary subjects untouched by wars must be as difficult at discovering characters who have not been involved in them. Nevertheless there is hope for the non-journalistic writer even in the tragic hurly-burly of the present. There is hope because, regardless of wars people remain people during them no less than when blessedly free of them. And people sharply seen, seen as they are, their faults ridiculed, their foibles smiled at, their hypocrisies mocked, their meannesses exposed their virtues recognized, their loneliness expressed, and their wonderfully stubborn will to live noted, remain among the creative writer's rightful concerns. Mortals standing up under the testing of what man can do to men and governments to individuals is one of the greatest of themes notwithstanding the difficulties of dealing with it clearly at the actual moment of the crisis.

Writer's Role

"Language," said Stevenson, "is but a poor bull's-eye lantern wherewith to show off the vast cathedral of the world." Today's darkness is plain enough for the blindest man to see. Writers, however, must see beyond it. They are the lantern-carriers of civilization. One of the services they can perform is to look beyond the shadows, to know the dimensions of the world's cathedral, and to persuade men that it is worthy of their habitation in spite of all the evidence at hand which may seem to deny this. For faith in what men could be is as essential to a sizable writer as the sorrowful awareness of what they are not. Indeed, it is in terms of the one that he is bound to judge the other.

FOR RECORD FAST

In an attempt to beat the world record fast of 55 days, Indian fakir Burmah Tenta was sealed in a glass case with only a snake as companion. The fast is taking place in Turin.

FREEDOM of expression is the most cherished of the "Four Freedoms," for without it, political liberty can neither be sustained nor broadened. The insidious attempt to subordinate the individual to the mass in the name of democracy is the greatest menace of our time. For, freedom can live in the darkest dungeon, but not in the closed mind. So, minds in bondage spell

DANGER TO FREEDOM

THE generation that suffered the greatest tragedy of history and knew suffering, sorrow and loss as no previous generation of men had known, faced the world thereafter with spirit uncrushed, with head unbowed, with a heightened energy and a courage which makes Man of our period a sublime figure for all time.

What of the future? A new sort of hero-worship is arising, very different from that which Carlyle preached, and which saps the very foundations of individuality.....

That way extreme danger lies. The disappearance of the sturdy independent-minded, freedom-loving individual, and his replacement by a servile mass-mentality, is the greatest human menace of our time."

The above words quoted by General Smuts nearly sixteen years ago have a deeper significance today than ever before.

Man cannot know the full life unless he is free. And he certainly cannot be free under the dictates or whims of others. The most that mass action can do is to make the path to freedom as smooth as possible. Thereafter freedom walks alone. It is an attribute, not of social life, but of the individual mind

It becomes increasingly necessary to emphasise this, as the march of totalitarianism threatens to extinguish the flame of liberty throughout the world. For the most dangerous attack is directed, not at men's bodies but at men's minds. The greatest menace is not the obvious one whereby men are deprived of the right to voice their opinions, but the more subtle one whereby a materialistic philosophy of life is imposed upon the minds of the people by the use of all the resources of the twentieth century, writes Robert Heap in "Psychology"

The enemy today does not seek to cast us into a gloomy dungeon, deprive us of our vote or compel us to accept certain religious beliefs.

But what this insidious enemy does do is to impose upon us a false standard of values, a false view of life, by seeking to prove that Man as an individual is an anachronism, that progress is possible only by subordinating the individual to the mass. "You dare not be different." That is the cry of this modern enemy of liberty.

And it can sound the death-knell of the abundant life.

Liberty In Our Time

Liberty is not, primarily, a matter of politics or economics. It is a matter of personal philosophy, a matter of belief in human capacity, of faith in human courage and aspiration. Freedom is an inner energy that thrusts men and women upward towards greater achievement. Freedom can live in the darkest dungeon but not in the closed mind. And it is the closed mind we have to guard against today.

The history of evolution provides plenty of examples of this danger, of species dying out when the mainspring of adaptation was motivated by fear and not by a sense of adventure: when prehistoric monsters courted a sense of security through heavier and heavier armour plate until the power of movement became impossible, and one by one they fell in the struggle for survival. It is adaptability that spells security.

This is something that men and women today should not forget. For the closed mind is a device similar to the heavy armour of the monsters long since sunk into the primeval slime of oblivion.

False Standards

Today freedom is often defined in terms of the right to vote and the right to eat, the right to a certain number of working hours and statutory holidays with pay. Such things are indeed the fruits of liberty of action, but they are not the tree. We may be granted all the privileges of economic and political liberty. But true freedom can be won only through the power of the free mind. We may inherit certain conditions of social liberty or tyranny, but we must light the inner lamp of liberty within our own personalities. Only thus can we know life as it should be for all men and women.

No tyrant can keep us in servitude but we can become slaves if we accept false standards of values and fail to make use of our minds.

Are we really free? Some of us may be indignant at this question. Yet, are we free? Do we make full use of our mental and physical capacities? No man is free unless he is master of himself; no man knows liberty unless he has realised his capacities.

In order to find out whether we are truly free, suppose we ask ourselves, "How strong is our faith?" It is a poor thing if it trembles at the approach of the first adversity, a faith that blossoms in the sunshine, but shrivels at the first touch of the frost of misfortune. Unless our faith is virile, vigorous and proof against many of the tempests of life, then we are not truly free. The freedom known by so many people is of the body only. Their minds have yet to achieve liberty, have yet to go marching into the adventures of the rich life.

If we believe that we know the true liberty, let us ask ourselves, "How high is our courage?" Is it strong enough to face the spectres of the past and the shadows of the future? Can we go forward with valiant hearts, however dark the way? Can we look upon each rebuff as a challenge to greater effort, count every difficulty as one more step towards achievement? Unless our courage is strong enough to discount our trials and concentrate on our objectives, then we have not yet tasted of true liberty.

Hope, too, is essential if we would know the joy of freedom. But hope can be just a flickering light that serves only to accentuate the surrounding darkness, or it can be a blazing beacon leading us on to achievement, inspiring our fellow men to step out on the road that leads to successful living.

We may hope, as all men and women hope, but such hope can be a weak and pitiful thing, a slender garment that we pathetically wrap around us to shelter us from the icy blasts of misfortune. Yet hope can be a vigorous growth, a valiant, healthy characteristic that drives away despair, cheers the despondent heart and sustains us when life is difficult.

Emancipated Mind

Only we can decide whether we have, as yet, tasted of true liberty; whether our minds are attuned to their highest pitch; whether we enjoy life or whether we wander through dull days, uninspired by the things that make life really worth living.

So many people are prisoners, yet do not know their jailers. They are not composed of their fellow men, of environment or of their own adverse circumstances. They are all of the mind, and can be classified as Fear Habit and "Human Nature".

Fear may connote different things of all, for it is not content with keeping its victims in chains but delights also in torturing them. Some people may fear, but do not know what it is they fear. There are few punishments so great as those inflicted by a mind turned upon itself.

Fear may connote different things to different men and women, but to a great many people it is a scourage that can inflict such punishment as to make life unendurable. And there is no armour that is one hundred per cent immune against its attack, no wall so high, no bastion so strong, no security so inviolable that even the well-protected victim cannot fall prey to the attacks of this remorseless enemy.

We may be afraid of failure. But no amount of success can ensure our being completely secure against fear's insidious attack. We may be afraid of losing our employment, of losing our health, of losing those we love But no matter how well we may guard ourselves, there is no armour against fear except that of the emancipated mind.

What is the power which can often release us from the chains of fear? The answer is faith! And faith in this context means faith, first of all in ourselves, in the strength of our characters, in our ability to meet and overcome the many and varied setbacks of life.

This is faith, not so much in what we are, as in what we can become; faith that we can triumph, faith that we can so reorganise our resources that we will become almost invincible. For faith can turn defeat into victory, fear into courage, impossibilities into glorious achievements.

Fear Complex

This faith also embraces faith in something outside ourselves, in a larger, unfailing Power which we can draw upon at need, faith in a deeper reality that lies behind the obvious aspect of things, faith in the God-presence within that can be our guide and staying power through all the storms of life. This is faith in mind, not on the conscious level, but on the level of the Subconscious;

Mr. M. S. M. Sharma has recently taken charge of the editorship of the "Searchlight" of Patna.

faith in the mind, behind the mind, faith in the Universal Mind that has the ordering of all things. This is where practical psychology borders upon religion, for the tenets of psychology in this respect are but the scientific re-statement of religious beliefs.

Those who are psychologically emancipated have the faith that casts out fear. For thought.

"Change and decay in all around I see,
O Thou who changest not, abide with me!"

That is the invigorating faith of psychology not faith in things alone but faith in our illimitable possibilities and in our essential unity with the Divine Spirit

Habits Of Thought

Habit is the second jailer. It is easy to quote any number of instances where habits may hold men and women back from the full, free life. Such examples are usually upon the physical plane, namely, smoking, drinking or other "carnal" habits. But the most dangerous habits are of the mind!

The habits most to be guarded against, if we would know true liberty, are the mental grooves that lead to disillusion, failure and despair. the habits of thoughts that dwell upon depressing themes, fear of failure, past errors unavailing regrets for opportunities missed and the state of mind which whispers, "Oh what's the use?"

It is so easy to fall a victim to such mental habits; it requires sustained effort to keep free from them. Although negative habits of thought may be deeply ingrained, nevertheless we can root them out. But it is no easy task. It means a big effort of will to take the initial step and it needs sustained effort in the early stages to keep negative thoughts at bay

We should remember that, although depressing, destructive thoughts may invade the mind, it is up to us whether we accept or reject them. We may have but little control over the thoughts that flow in, but we can hasten the departure of the undesirable thought-patterns. And the method of keeping the damaging thought-patterns at bay is to flood the mind with thoughts of a positive and constructive nature, with plans of how we are going to attain our objective, with details of the next steps we are going to take and with healthy, vigorous ideas of the methods we will adopt.

In order to break an undesirable habit we must substitute a better one in its place. If we follow this rule with our mental habits, we will soon find our mental lives transformed and triumphant. And we will be free of another jailer.

Human Nature

The last of the three jailers we have called "Human Nature". We are all familiar with this phrase, implying human nature not at its best but at its worst, indicating in truth, not our human natures but our animal natures.

Despite the loose wording of the phrase there is unconscious truth in the idea expressed. We can be held back and imprisoned by our lower, elemental selves. The mistake we often make is to use the infirmities of our natures as alibis for our failures, whereas our real objective should be to overcome the infirmities and bring to birth our richer, Greater Selves.

"It's only human nature" is a phrase so often used to excuse selfishness, greed, oppression and a host of other negative factors. The meaning behind the phrase is that there is a limit to the goodness and to the achievements of human beings. We assume we cannot accomplish this or that because they are tasks greater than the capacities of our nature, it is useless to attempt them, for human nature has not the courage, the endurance, the wisdom to reach the goal. But let us see how false is such an assumption. Let us think of what men and women have accomplished against overwhelming odds; look to the annals of history for proof that men and women need not be chained by personal deficiencies imposed by "nature", that the limitation to human achievement resides in the minds of men and women themselves.

Though "human nature" may be weak and unreliable, the human spirit is invincible. We should remember this in these days when the values we cherish are being challenged, when false philosophies seek to undermine human confidence in the things of the spirit, when it is fashionable to worship only at material shrines

We are today what we have made of ourselves by past actions and thoughts. But tomorrow we can become something greater and better. We can be free if we overcome this last jailer. And we can take the first step now!

Break Off Shackles

It is "human nature" to shy away from anything difficult, to neglect the irksome duty and to put off until another day an unpleasant task. But we cannot overcome the last jailer in this way. We must tackle such a task or duty—NOW! We must overcome our reluctance in the joy of doing. We will find that a task begun is half-accomplished that in challenging an obstacle it becomes merely a difficulty, and that a difficulty tackled with courage is soon an objective attained. We will then realise that what we do is not dicated by what we are is not determined by our "human nature" but by our own will-power. Self-sacrifice may be contrary to "human nature"—yet written and contemporary history shines with inspiring examples.

The days of physical slavery are past but mental slavery is an almost universal condition of our day. Men and women are enslaved by prejudice, fear, worry, envy, agreed and a thousand other negative and destructive factors They dare not call their lives their own They live like grubworms crawling under the lash of a thousand unrelenting task-masters.

But the glad evangel of psychology is that Man may be free He is not the plaything of the forces of life within and without, yielding to every negative assault. He can break the shackles that hold him in bondage and go forth with the exhilarating sense of true freedom.

Miracles Of Atomic Age

FRENCH FILM ON "LIFE BEGINS TOMORROW"

MIRACLES of the Atomic Age are sharply visualised in a French film —"Life Begins Tomorrow"—from which the following excerpts of dialogues are taken. Even if a fraction of the prophesied benefits of atomic power falls to the lot of humans the world will be incomparably more happy than it is now and man's energies could then be utilised for striving to accelerate the other potential achievements in the vast vista of Atom Power.

MADAME NICOLE VEDRES, is director of the film "Life Begins Tomorrow" (La Vie Commence Demain), M. Rubin, producer, and Jean Pierre Aumont, the principal—and the only professional—actor.

Asked how they came to pick such a subject, Mme. Vedres replied:

"The original idea was more to spotlight a number of contemporary personalities—an author, a scientist, a musician, an artist and so on. There would have been two parts, the first about the world today and the other an anticipation of things to come."

"Just the reverse, in a way, of the film "1900" in which the past was explored. This time they intended to explore the world of the future."

"But our plan remained vague—we couldn't know in advance what the people we questioned would reply. To find out something about the possibilities of scientific achievement in the future, we appealed to Andre Labarthe, who is both scientist and journalist. Before the war he was director of the Laboratory of Scientific Research at Meudon, and I had read books of his about the future which I found very interesting.

He Was At Bikini

"Labarthe was also present at the Bikini experiment, was he not, and went to Hiroshima to examine the effects of the atom bomb?

"Yes, he did. And in discussing our rough scenario with Labarthe, we found that in between our troubled times and the golden age we wanted to anticipate, there was a formidable obstacle—the atomic bomb. The atomic question has to be solved, before one can talk about the golden age. That is how we came to the final theme of "Life Begins Tomorrow."

The outstanding people whom Nicole Vedres asked to help, appear on the screen, sometimes without speaking, like Frederic Joliot-Curie and Picasso; and their silent presence is more eloquent than the words of some of the others.

THE CHOICE IS OURS

Jean Pierre has completed his "experiences" He rejoins Andre Labarthe who begins to sum up their conclusions.

LABARTHE: Today, when we think that the jet-plane does 2000 miles an hour, the rocket 3500, we hesitate before the future. We are afraid to put projectiles like these into the hands of men who are so slow to work out their destiny. For today, more than ever before, science and its techniques are the source of happiness or terror. You never find one without the other. The kindly mathematicians who unravel the sublime mechanism of the heavens, the astronomers, the astrophysicians have at their side, sometimes unknown to them, General Staffs who watch them and want to usurp their knowledge and their imagination. The flying galaxies, all these other spiral universes where thousands of stars and planets are born and grow, as in our famous Milky Way where the sun is only an insignificant star, all these mysterious and eternal worlds are now beginning to intrigue the strategists.

A new race of sky-conquerors is born: the astronauts, the Christopher Columbuses of the solar system who plan to try tomorrow the perilous journey to the stars.

The moon has already been contracted by radar. They know the way. Rockets, developed on experience of the V2, have been built which will climb 200 or 300 miles above the earth. Driven by the combustion of its gases the machine makes no fuss about leaving . . .It splits forth its flaming gases and, with an extra push from its jets it climbs up and up, reaching for the first time the domain of curved horizons there, it photographs a section of the earth's arc with its inhabitants lost in the grey distance. Even if we are only that dust on a sphere that is but dust among myriad other spheres, we can know the misery this rocket may bring. We had our first taste of it with the V-2's. The sky is becoming the most closely guarded of frontiers and there is talk of intercontinental war with atomic rockets. Today they reach people how to handle in the laboratory. And so the transcedental equations of the Nobel prize champions have been reduced to state secrets.

Both of them go to a UNESCO session. Andre Labarthe asks the President's permission to speak

Labarthe: ....What can we do to ensure that the latest teachings of science and its techniques shall be better known and that scientific discoveries shall not be stocked up like grenades in an arsenal? What do we intend to do to prevent atomic science leading to atomic war? What can we do before disaster strikes? That is the question we are all asking. We know already death by bombs and machine-guns, death in three-dimensional battles and in suicide-planes whose fanatical heroes debase human life to level of a robot. We have seen the macabre dances of men and machines, the hecatombs where perish civilian and soldier, pilot and technician and operator of the machine that mows down future generations. We have seen people burnt alive by flame-throwers. To all these must we add atomic death-pyres and the slow agony of radio-active infection which will ravage everything on earth, destroy its life-cells and bring it finally to death? It was not Hiroshima Pierre and Marie Curie had in mind when they discovered radium. They did not wish for the deaths of 200.000 people in a millionth of a second nor to see cities reduced to bare scars within the radius of a mile, capitals obliterated by the hydrogen bomb. They did not foresee that human beings would be vapourised by the heat-wave of an atom bomb leaving only the shadow of their bodies on earth, cement or pavement.

Scientists are honoured; they are awarded the Nobel Prize—Marie Curie for radioactivity, Fleming for penicillin Einstein for being the Newton of modern times. Science is neutral. All the world should profit from it.

A few minds stand out above the melee. Among them are Einstein, the Jean Perrins, the Longevins, the De Broglies, the Fermis, the Szilards, those who have opened the atomic age, and who one night in 1945 in the New Mexico desert waited for Oppenheimer to fire the atom, knowing full well that if their calculations were correct they would reach the crowning point of 50 years of research, from Becquerel to Niels Bohr, but that they would also be facing the whole human race with the most terrible, though at the same time the most simple, dilemma of history: Live or commit suicide.

(They make their way out of the hall; Labarthe asks)

Well?

JEAN-PIERRE: Bravo! You spoke very powerfully.

LABARTHE: How could I do otherwise? It is the one problem of our age

The PRESIDENT: The session is now over.

JEAN-PIERRE: For me the session is not over. What you said just now seemed to me rather like the apocalypse. Now that we are alone tell me what the apocalypse would mean to you?

LABARTHE: For me the apocalypse is less a Biblical prophecy than a possibility of the present time. It would be perhaps a kind of end to the cold war. When one sees so many scientific geniuses at the orders of such paltry minds one imagines they will blow up the world.

But the earth will not blow up! Apocalyptic death will be shabbier than your imagination pictures. It will "sting" of atoms, neutrons, rays. Those who have not been vaporised, in a sheaf of fire, in a heat as great of that of the sun, those who have not been suffocated, crushed or burned, will die in slow agony from the effects of radio-activity. Then the radio-active clouds will begin to travel round the earth and no power in the world be able to reduce their intensity.

It will not take much more, after such a crime, for the book of science to be transformed into a police record, for the earth to be depopulated and, with men's blood paling into nothingness, to become a sort of desert eaten away by bare star which will turn for thousands of years parading its radio-activity in place of a civilisation. THE CHOICE IS OURS.

In the gardens at Versailles the next day, in front of the Grand Canal. The two continue their conversation of the preceding day.

JEAN PIERRE: But you were talking yesterday of an atomic age. I want to know exactly how the inventions of science foretell a new age and what good we can hope from it.

LABARTHE: If we apply it for peaceful purposes, our hopes for the greatest scientific revolution of the ages are unlimited. Let's sit down If you like I'll explain this revolution which now enables us to liberate the energy contained in matter.

E = M X C Energy equals mass multiplied by the square of the speed of light which is 186,000 miles a second. What Einstein had foreseen and estimated by calculation is now realised technically.

This very simple formula means in common language that a pound of any body whatsoever contains within it energy equivalent to 11,400,000 kilowatt-hours or 6 billion kilo-grams of coal. In a way matter is only energy under another form.

Huge factory- laboratories have been built to extract this famous Uranium 235. When you enter these advance posts of the world of tomorrow, when you work there, even every day, in spite of the habit, you cannot help feeling the first pulsations of nascent discoveries which will transfigure our lives for ever. It is alongside the cyclotrons, these strange pieces of atomic artillery, whose magnetic fields are so powerful they can accelerate particles to the limits of the speed of light, that one feels most strongly this imminence of discovery. Behind these instruments and their manipulation — they can often be handled only by artificial apparatus as a safeguard against radio-active emanations — at the tips of the scientists fingers there are 500 million robots who will help us move along the difficult roads of happiness. You realise the complete revolution that this discovery and its applications can bring to our lives. The day men are able to use at will the energy of matter they will usher in the Golden Age if they so choose.

But at the same time, BY THEIR OBSTINACY THEY RISK BLOWING UP THE WORLD.

IT IS UP TO US TO CHOOSE!

JEAN PIERRE: I choose the Golden Age, of course, but I must confess that I don't believe in it.

LABARTHE: Why not? There are signs of it already. Man is more and more master of the world. Science and technique have enabled us infinitely to increase our creative powers. They have enabled us to build giant works. Our armies of machines can set out with us to conquer new sources of energy, harness torrents, abolish floods, and soil erosion, one of our most terrible scourges. Neither enermy nor master, the machine is only what we wish it to be. We will be sorcerers' apprentices only if we wish to be....

JEAN PIERRE: What would happen if machines could think?

LABARTHE: The new electronic brains can in a few minutes make the most complicated calculations better than thousands of mathematicians working for centuries could do them. These amazing machines already possess an artificial memory, either ultrasonic or magnetic. They challenge all prodigies. They open a new age, where machines will not only increase tenfold the strength of our muscles but will free our minds of the heaviest fatigue. These thinking machines will enable us to build millions of others to work for us. They will help us to generalise the use of atomic energy. Already plans for the first atomic power-stations are being drawn.

IF WE WANT THEM TO SERVE MAN'S HAPPINESS AND NOT WAR THEY CAN CHANGE THE FACE OF THE WORLD.

We can imagine that they will usher in a golden age. There will be no more need to hew coal, to dig for oil. Energy will cost nothing electricity will be cheaper than water. At a distance one will receive atomic energy emitted from the power-stations as today one receives radio waves.

We will control climates; we will harvest the Sahara. Nature had an age-old secret whereby she associated water, carbon dioxide, the salts of the earth and the action of sunlight to grow plants, leaves, fruits. We call this photo-synthesis. Today science is ready to reproduce this process artificially. Factories will manufacture fields on corn. The famine that threatens our overpopulated world will be for ever averted. We will have giant harvests. Synthetic Beauces, Candas, Ukraines. One can imagine that it will be the beginning of the golden age.

JEAN PIERRE: Well! I'm glad you brought me in on this. I thought I was "well away from all that." Now I feel responsible.

LABARTHE: —TODAY, THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE ARE TRYING LIKE YOU TO SEE CLEARLY. WE WILL NEVER AGAIN HAVE SUCH AN OPPORTUNITY OF MAKING SOMETHING OF OUR DESTINY.

The Story Of The Film

A young provincial (Jean-Pierre Aumont) after trying in vain to get a lift on a main highway, is taken to Paris in a helicopter by a mysterious individual (Andre Labarthe)

Forgetting his original plans, Jean-Pierre finds himself dragged into a fantastic adventure. The mysterious stranger arouses his curiosity by suggesting he might meet "men who live and make miracles."

" You are right in the middle of the XXth century, among the people who prepare miracles, who think miracles, who live miracles.. who foresee them.. doesn't that interest you?"

From then on Jean-Pierre lives another life, interesting, full of movement, where the inaccessible becomes possible. He meets Jean-Paul Sartre, then the biologist Jean Rostand. In their company he penetrates the universe of the unbelievable, in which biology seems able henceforth to change even man's physical shape.

He goes to Marseilles, there to meet the town planner Le Corbusier. He sees Picasso at home, leading his everyday life at Vallauris, at work and at play, creating a masterpiece in a few minutes. He laughs wholeheartedly with Gide. He sees for himself that great scientists like Irene and Frederic Joliot-Curie can be quite simple people with peaceful, ordinary preoccupations.

Back with Labarthe, the latter opens up other horizons before him. Jean-Pierre gets a glimpse into the world of tommorrow; a world of interplanetary rockets in which mankind is free of labour; the electronic brain and the atomic factory controlled from a distance by workers with clean hands, seated in armchairs; a world in which atomic energy gives new power to man transforming nature fertilizing deserts and changing climates.

Labarthe, his mysterious guide, concludes:

"After what my friends have shown you, you know now that the world of tomorrow is the business of all of us, no longer only that of a few specialists."

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

IT is very kind of those sisters and brothers who have very kindly remembered to send me Christmas greetings and Happy New Year wishes, which I heartily reciprocate to them. Very beautiful and artistic Cards came to me, and I have tried to acknowledge them all individually. However, once again, I wish to send my Greetings and Best Wishes to them and every one. May the Peace for which the World is yearning come to stay—and may all enjoy the best of Health and Happines now and always!

What Is Christmas?

Christmas for Christians is a day for family reunions, for visiting friends and for prayers for a better world, as Divali is for the Hindus, and Id for the Muslims. In Christian churches special services are held in which people reaffirm their faith in the doctrine of peace on earth and goodwill toward men.

The celebration of Christmas differs in detail in the various countries of the world, but the essential elements of love and faith are the same.

Associated with Christmas is the annual visit of Santa Claus. This mythical figure—a jolly, plump, old man with a white beard who wears a red suit trimmed with white—brings gifts to good little boys and girls on the night before Christmas. The story is that he travels across the sky in a toy-filled sleigh pulled by eight prancing reindeer.

As Santa speeds on his way, he sees holly wreaths and glowing candles in the windows of American homes. In most homes there is a glittering Christmas tree—an evergreen tree decorated with many-coloured lights, shiny ornaments, and silver tinsel.

During the night, while the children sleep, Santa Claus is supposed to land on the rooftops and to enter the homes. He fills with fruit and candy the stockings the children have hung up and leaves presents under the tree. In some homes, he can sample the fruitcake that thoughtful youngsters have left for him in the kitchen. Many a child, still young in the ways of the world, does not know that the Santa Claus who remembers him during the joyful Christmas season is really a composite of the parents, relatives and friends who love him.

Things Going Wrong

I like to visit old ladies. They are full of love. They remind me of my dear mother, whose affection I had not the fortune to receive—for she passed away when I was quite young. Still I have strong memories of how she used to tell me stories, how she used to look after me whenever I fell ill, and all such kinds of things for which a mother is known.

There is an old lady who sends me a call if per chance I miss my periodical visit to her. She is very frail—you would think a feather might knock her over—but wonderfully cheerful. And she is always doing something—cleansing the vegetables, and sometimes even cooking, or knitting, or darning, or whenever she is alone, reading scriptures.

She was knitting the last time I called. She looked up as I entered.

"There," she said, "I have made a mistake again I am aways making mistakes. But never mind—while there are mitakes, there is life."

I was struck by the phrase at the time. It seemed to me that, it contained a truth which we often overlooked.

In her case, of course, the application was obvious. She need not make mistakes. She could stop cooking, stop knitting, just do nothing at all. And if she were discouraged by her mistakes, that is just what she would do. And then — well, that would be the end. She might as well be dead And very soon, no doubt, she would be dead.

But I felt that there was a wider sense in which the same principle held good.

Look at it from the wider viewpoint. History is the record of mankind's mistakes. But, as we turn its pages, we see that these mistakes were necessary—in the end, good came from them.

Civilisation is built on mistakes. If our ancestors hadn't burned themselves, and set a few of their villages —and perhaps a forest or two—on fire, we should still be eating raw meat.

And the process still continues. If the Wright brothers had been afraid that perhaps that first ramshackle aeroplane of theirs wouldn't fly, or that, if it rose from the ground, they wouldn't be able to manage it and would just break their necks, there might have been no conquest of the air.

Of course we must make mistakes. All invention, all progress is a process of trial and error If we stop making mistakes, we also stop making discoveries We cannot advance. We must stick in the mud And that, in the end, is a lot more uncomfortable—and a lot more dangerous

So don't be afraid of doing things wrong. Regard it rather as the first step—the necessary first step—to getting them right!

Balkan-ji-Bari workers presented to Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Scenes from a Dramatic Performance by children of the Calcutta Balkan-Ji-Bari

Children of the Balkan-ji-Bari in a typical dance.

A Chinese Touch-Game

Divide the players into two equal camps arranging for each camp to have as far as possible half boys and and half girls

Next set two rugs on the floor, parallel to each other with their nearest edges about ten feet apart; if this is impossible as far away as possible.

Play proceeds in this way: A girl on one side takes up her position on the edge of her hearthrug and stands on one foot, whichever she pleases. She must not put the raised foot on the ground nor may she step over the rug, not even a fraction of an inch.

A boy of the other side then comes forward, and he tries to touch the edge of the girl's hearthrug without her touching any part of him. The fact that she can only use one foot gives him a good opportunity of approaching safely; he may dash up and chance his luck, he may wriggle along the floor and stretch out his arm; but he must avoid being touched if he can

As soon as the issue is decided, a girl from the boy's camp comes forward and is matched against a boy from the girl's camp. So the game goes on until all the pairs have finished and the side with the most success is adjudged the winner

Lincoln's Boots

During the American Civil War President Lincoln asked the British Ambassador, Lord Lyons to visit him at the front. They stayed the night in a small country shanty. The next morning Lord Lyons was horrified to see the President busily cleaning his boots.

"Mr. President!" cried Lord Lyons, "Do you think it right for the President of the United States to polish his own boots?"

Abraham Lincoln replied "If he doesn't polish his own boots, whose boots should he polish?"

Poor Perce

Poor Perce one day was asked if he Would score—"just temporarily."

That put him rather in a fix—
Of old, he'd read, they scored on sticks.
"I'm not too good," said honest Perce.
"Though many others might be worse,
The only thing I've carved at all
Was my initials on a wall."

Balkan-Ji-Bari

Have you joined this All-India Children's Association or not yet? Please send for full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a One Anna stamp for postage you will be glad to have joined the great Brotherhood!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21

EDUCATION THROWS UP NEW VISTAS

velopment spent $ 350,000,000 on research, during the war, not counting the fantastic sums which were spent on the atomic bomb. The social sciences played a larger part in the Second World War than in the first but were relatively unimportant compared with the natural sciences. Evidence of that fact is found in the failure on the part of government to exempt students in the social sciences, whereas students in the natural sciences were allowed in many instances to continue their studies.

The miracle of the atomic bomb emphasised in the minds of the general public of the great importance of the natural sciences, with the result that, since the end of World War II, the government through the Army, Navy, and Air Forces has been appropriating great sums for natural science research related to national defense.

What has been the result of these developments? First of all, both the natural and social sciences have usurped the place formerly occupied by the humanities, with the result that there is now little requirement in the humanities field save English and a smattering of foreign language.

An eminent British-American psychologist in the early 1930's wrote a book entitled WORLD CHAOS, THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SCIENCE. In this he set fourth the thesis that the over emphasis on science and technology had contributed materially to the chaos of the world and that unless it were corrected disaster was certain. He suggested a new orientation for the curriculum with great emphasis upon the humanities and the social sciences, relating the natural sciences to a secondary place on the theory that we have achieved far greater success in the mastery of nature than in the control of social forces.

If that were true in the 1930's, how much more true it is since the discovery of the atomic bomb. Surely the events of the past few decades are proof sufficient of the need for greater emphasis on the science of human relation.

Two world wars, a world-wide depression, and a series of revolutions within one generation proclaim loudly the need for fuller consideration of those subjects dealing with human relations, not to mention the domestic discord and strife which furher emphasize th esame fact.

Undoubtedly, one of the great problems which must be solved during the last half of the century is that of achieving a better balance between those studies dealing with natural phenomena and those which have to do with social problems

Foreign Area Institutes

During the war, in order to equip men for service in various parts of the world, the Army set up the so-called foreign area programmes, involving studies in the language, literature, history, economics, sociology, and political science of the various regions of the world. This was necessary in order to meet the needs of soldiers on the far-flung battlefields of the Second World War. They were so effective that many institutions sought to continue them after the war. At the present time, area programmes covering most of the important areas of the world are to be found in the various universities throughout the country.

These foreign area institutes now found in some twenty universities represent probably the most significant single innovation which has appeared in higher education in this century. Already Japan, China, Southeast Asia, India, the Middle East, Scandinavia, Russia, Western Europe, and Latin America are included in the programmes.

This emphasis in the universities on

(Continued from page 6)

international studies will be projected into the high school and elementary school level as soon as a sufficent number of teachers are prepared for the task. It is essential, if Americans are to meet their responsibilities, that numbers have some understanding of other lands and other peoples and of their hopes and aspirations. Only in this way can a public opinion, necessary for the support of sound foreign policy, be developed. Hence, the profound importance of the growth of international studies in our colleges and unversities.

One of the most difficult of all problems in education is the teaching of values. It will be agreed, I believe, that a sense of values is the most important single element in human personality, more important than knowledge, intelligence, or imagination. It is the balance wheel, the guiding factor in human activity, the basis of judgment, and the foundation of character. Though it has always been acclaimed as an object of education, little attention has been devoted specifically to its development. It is our conviction that social science instruction offers a special opportunity for the teaching of values but that its full possibilities have not been realized.

Social studies must, of course, be objective. They must provide an understanding of the social, economic, and political forces at work in society. But merely intellectual comprehension

'TILTING'

Bimrose in 'The Portland Oragonian'

is not enough. Unless social studies result in helpful attitudes, in social mindedness, in a sense of social responsibility, they have failed to reach their goal. It is this aspect of instruction in the social sciences which has not received sufficient attention.

Social Studies

Instruction in the social studies, in addition to dealing with what is or has been, must be concerned with what should be. The individual cannot be merely a spectator, a neutral observer, if social studies are to achieve their purpose. He must be both a spectator and a participant in the society which he is studying and yet social scientists frequently pay little attention to this fact in their instruction. Some even ignore value questions as if they were unrelated to the subject matter of social science.

To a layman interested in finding some guidance in understanding the complex problems of human relations, it is discouraging to discover that the students of our society, the social scientists, have reached no agreement upon the basic elements. Until there is some unanimity of view with respect to fundamentals on the part of the experts, the layman must grope in darkness. But in the meantime he makes decisions and thereby determines the course of society. Perhaps that accounts in part for the chaos in human relations which characterizes our times. Hitler rose to power in Germany, which in some respects was considered the most enlightened country in the world, because public opinion was not strong enough to resist him. This is but another way of saying that the common understanding of sound human relations was not sufficiently strong to withstand the fanatical zeal of an unstable leader. In the last analysis, the educational system was at least in part responsible.

This whole matter of education in values constitutes one of the most difficult of the frontiers of modern education. Science can tell how to go but not where to go, what to do but not what to be. It can provide the means of making a living but cannot provide directions for making a good life. The facts of life may be discovered in the laboratory, but the truths of life are revealed only in the crucible of experience.

There is a common saying: Know the truth and the truth will make you free. This is only a half-truth. What the master teacher said was: "If ye be my disciples, ye shall know the truth and the truth will make you free." In other words, truth is discovered through life commitment, not through objective study of the phenosion.

has been seriously neglected in American education. The great need is many frontiers remain to be explored. education is precedent to social addring the past half century, but mena of life. It is this fact which vance; hence it may be described as ask, and inspire a new sense of the stir the imagination of every teacher, renieve the sense of drudgery of his dignity and importance of the profes their ventures and their efforts social stability and progress will largely depend. Realization of that past should ing responsibilities. They are the modern pioneers. On the success of responsible for its direction have not the cutting edge of progress. Those only vast opportunities but overwhelmtem.

Signs Of Sanity

Outside a Hollywood Church: Don't Send Your Children to Sunday School —BRING THEM!

At a busy New England intersection: Don't Become Impatient With Our Traffic Lights; They've Waited For You All Day.

In a tiny Hollywood side-street shoemaker's, instead of the usual "Shoes Repaired While You Wait", is: Shoes Repaired While You REST.

Sign over a Los Angeles used-car lot, sandwiched in between "Madman" Muntz and "Wildman" Prichard: If You Can Bear Dealing with a Normal Person, I Have Some Wonderful Bargains!

THE MYSTERY NURSE

(Continued from Page 8)

ing about with Miss Rabaadi when you are not on duty?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Is it just for fun or do you love her?" he asked looking intently into his eyes.

"I love her, Sir". He was surprised at the steady tone of his reply.

"Does she reciprocate your love?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Have you decided to marry her?"

"Yes, Sir."

Dr. Jamshied gave him another piercing look which made his young face turn pale with fear.

"I want to tell you Miss Rabaadi's past history in confidence. After hearing it, perhaps, you may change your mind. We both love her but in a different manner. I want you, therefore, to give me your solemn word that you will never betray the confidence I am placing in you by repeating this story fully or partly to any living soul including Miss Rabaadi."

"I swear by all things I hold sacred that I will not repeat a word of this story to any one," Dr. Hoshung said it with some force.

"Thank you, that will do. Now listen. I had a very close friend who was also a doctor. During the first World War he joined the army and was stationed at Mesopotamia with a regiment. There he fell in love with an army nurse. They had several intimate moments together before his regiment was secretly ordered to move to an unknown destination. There he was taken prisoner by the Turks along with others, and released after the Armistice. He was unfortunately reported missing by the Army. On his release he made all possible efforts to trace his Mesopotamia nurse. He was a rich man's son and whatever money could do he did to search the missing nurse. But all his efforts proved futile. As luck would have it one day he came across her in an hospital in Bombay as an in-patient where he was an Honorary Surgeon. She was an emergency case and my friend was called to perform an operation on her. The operation was successful. After about a week, she came to know the name of the doctor who had operated her. She sent for him. At first she was very angry with him, but when she was convinced that he was not to blame, she confessed to him that she bore him a child whom she had put in a convent. When the Head Quarters reported him as missing, she lost all hopes of finding him. She took long leave from the Army and entered a nursing home where she delivered her child. She made arrangements there with some good old nuns to keep her child with them and she regularly remitted every month a sum for her maintenance. War work had greatly shattered her health. She came down to Bombay to consult a big physician, but her health grew worse, and she was removed to the hospital for an urgent operation. If she had recovered after the operation they would have surely married. But it was ordained otherwise. Before she died, she gave the charge of the child to my friend. He, however, did not gather sufficient courage to see his child after she died, but he remitted princely sums to the convent for the upbringing of the child. But he also died afterwards leaving the child to my care. That child is Thrity whom you want to marry. She is a child without a name and without money. After the death of my friend, she became my ward, but you do not expect a guardian to give huge sums to his ward. At present this is all too much for you to understand, and you will naturally require time to think it over. I give you six months, during that period you will not see Miss Rabaadi or try to meet her behind my back. I will send her away from here. It will be hard for you both, but it will be for a short period. If after six months i.e. on the 25th January, 1934, you still feel that you love her and want to marry her, all you have to do is to walk right into this room. I will then willingly consent to give her as your wife, if she be willing. But if you change your mind, then forget her and all I have told you about her. I will not be angry with you on that account. I want my ward to be happy and she will be happy only where there is love. Goodbye!" Dr. Jamshied stood up for a moment as if collecting his thoughts and walked into the adjacent room leaving Dr. Hoshung alone.

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Dr. Hoshung left the room as if he was in a dream. His mind was clouded, he couldn't think. He felt the blood throbbing in his ears. He opened his room with a key and knelt before Thrity's photo swearing eternal fidelity.

In the meantime, Thrity left Bombay for an unknown place.

The six months slowly dragged on to an end. The sun rose and set at its usual time. The birds chirped and rustled in the bushes as before. The only change was in the appearance of Dr. Hoshung. He looked haggard and strained.

On the 25th January, 1934, Dr. Jamshied came unusually early to the hospital. Exactly at the appointed time, the door of his study slowly opened after a gentle tap and Dr. Hoshung timidly peeped in awaiting the permission to enter. Dr. Jamshied nodded his head with a faint smile on his face and Dr. Hoshung entered breathing rather heavily as if winded from a stiff climb. He looked gaunt with tired bags under his eyes. Dr. Jamshied felt pity for the young man.

"Good morning, Sir. Today is the 25th January, 1934, and I have come to give you my answer. I still love Thrity and am prepared to marry her right now, if she is willing."

"Congratulations, my son," and Dr. Jamshied stood up and shook the young man's hand. "Sit down; I have still to complete my story. Thrity is my own child and not of my friend. I brought my friend in the story to hide my identity. Thrity knows nothing about it. She only knows I am her employer and perhaps a kind friend. She knows that her mother had married her cousin who died when she was an infant. Her mother has also left her some money in trust from which those good old nuns were maintaining her. You play up this story whenever you talk to her of her parents. I will always remain in the background. That's the penalty I have to pay for my youthful indiscretion. I will make a trust of a large amount in my daughter's favour for both of you and will also provide a good amount for your children. Be kind to her, and allow her to see me sometimes. Now run up, my boy, Thrity is waiting for you in the next room."

Camp at Gian. between Baralacha and Lachalung the Expedition celebrates a day off.

On the Rohtung Pass at 13,000 feet. One of the first passes the Expedition had to cross in order to enter Lahoul.

HIMALAYA CALLING!

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(Continued from Page 7)

for cocoa. We generally had tea in the morning and cocoa in the evenings, and after meals. By 6 o'clock we would have finished our dinner and would be in bed by seven.

October is a rather coldish month for high altitude and often the temperature used to go down 36 degrees below freezing point at night. To give you an idea of what that means, we had to literally thaw our boots over the fire before they could regain shape for putting on. When strong winds blew, it meant that we would have no sleep as the snow would come in from the smallest openings, while the tent rattled and shook throughout the night. It meant frost-bitten hands, if we took our gloves out for even a minute for doing some necessary business.

Tree Line Ends

The tree line ends at 12,000 ft. after which no trees grow except small bushes and scrubs and even these end at 14,000 ft where the snow line begins. Above 14,,000 either there is actually snow and ice, or barren rocks without the slightest trace of vegetation.

We were not worried about the question of fuel as long as we were under 15,000 ft as we could always obtain some dry bushes and especially Juniper, which grows profusely where nothing else can grow. Above the snow line we carried petrol burners to give us both warmth and heat.

All our food was cooked by a Khansamah, who accompanied us from Kulu all throughout.

UP TO ABOUT 12,000 FT. RICE DAL AND MEAT CAN BE SUFFICIENTLY WELL COOKED BUT AS WE WENT HIGHER UP THE BOILING POINT BECAME LOWER AND LOWER SO THAT THINGS LIKE MEAT COULD NEVER GET GET COOKED, EVEN AFTER THREE OR FOUR HOURS OF CONTINUOUS BOILING.

Roughly 50 per cent of our food was raw and fresh and 50 per cent tinned or dehydrated. Potential mutton, in the shape of five sheep, accompanied us and were duly despatched when necessity arose.

During the course of the expedition we shot 2,000 ft. of colour stock. Before we left Bombay I had written over a 1,000 letters reserving trains and buses, chartering a plane to bring us from Leh to Srinagar etc. Dak Bungalows had to be reserved and porters and mules had to be arranged. Right type of food had to be obtained and equipment gathered.

The Cost

In spite of all this the cost of the expedition came to only Rs. 660 a head. I had taken Rs. 1,100 in Bombay and I returned 440 at Srinagar to each member. All this was due to a lot of donations of foodstuffs and equipment from several British and Indian firms, too numerous to mention, apart from thorough planning and continual foresight, with one eye on the budget.

Finally I have to thank the Defence Ministry for the several facilities extended to us during the course of our expedition and helping to make it a glorious success.

ELEPHANTS IN WAR AND PEACE

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(Continued from page 5)

full size the females, measure 7 feet at the withers and the males about 10 inches longer. It must, however, be understood that these figures are only averages.

Diet And Nutrition

A Baby Elephant is fed on milk for the first six months and after that it eats grass and leaves. An adult animal consumes between 400 and 600 lbs. of food a day — grass, leaves, food-grains, fruits, and roots. It uses, its tusk to dig out what it needs from the earth and its head and trunk to shake fruits from trees.

When elephants invade a plantation they leave little behind—they particularly love sorghum, maize, and bananas and because of the destruction they cause, they are in one respect hated by humans.

Occasionally, elephants change their eating-habits—as in seasons of intense heat they often wallow in water and eat water-plants.

Naturalists and hunters who have studied elephant habits declare that they have never seen the body or remains of an elephant which has died through natural causes. Elephants in general seem to enjoy excellent health—they do not suffer from most of the diseases or illnesses which affect other African animals. They only occasionally have to endure the discomforts of intestinal worms.

Conflict with humans and old-age are the two most important factors controlling the life and health of an elephant.

When injured, an elephant plasters its wound with earth, to help it heal.

Protection Of Elephants

An International Convention signed in London on November 8th, 1933, and ratified by Belgium in July 1935, covers, to a certain extent, the question of protection of the animals and plants of Africa. The Convention ensures the protection of certain species of animals, to prevent extinction, and the setting-up of parks and reserves. The elephant is one of the protected animals.

Reserves and Parks, however, existed in the Congo even before the Convention was signed. In the Belgian Congo there are four Parks where it is forbidden to kill animals, and where they are allowed to live absolutely natural lives.

Indian Elephants On Mission

The training of elephants is one of the most important enterprises undertaken by the Belgian Congo.

It is by no means a new conception, for Asian peoples have captured and trained elephants since times immemorial.

In the years before Christ, the Carthaginians and Romans both used African elephants in their battles. After the fall of Carthage and the Roman Empire the training of elephants was abandoned for about twelve centuries.

It revived with the Belgians, in the Congo. King Leopold II had, as Crown Prince, travelled in Ceylon, and admiring the usefulness to which the Indian elephants were put, he had noticed how easy it was to train them. When the first Belgian settlements were established in the Congo in the 19th century, they were faced with grave communication and transport problems; King Leopold immediately declared that elephants should be used as far as possible to overcome these difficulties. In Central Africa it is not possible to make use of other animals—the cow, the donkey, and the horse are too susceptible to the Tse-tse fly, the camel cannot make much progress in soggy ground, and the Zebra is practically impossible to train.

The first elephants ever used in the Congo were trained Indian elephants which were imported from India on June 1st, 1879. There were two males and two females, accompanied by their Mahouts, and they were brought via Dar-es-Salam to Lake Tanganyika under very difficult conditions.

Three of these precious animals died before reaching their destination, and the fourth died a year later. Although this disaster led to the abandonment of all hopes of importing more elephants, the venture had been most successful in one respect, for the animals had made a great impression on the Negroes, who saw trained elephants for the first time.

How To Catch Them

The original method was to trap the elephants into a Keddah, but it was not very successful, for in 1900, only seven elephants were thus captured, and several died in captivity. In 1902 the establishment met with slightly more success — three elephants were trained.

The method of capturing elephants in a Keddah was, however, altogether abandoned and a different one then followed. Hunters were instructed to creep up, as silently as possible, to a particular place where there were a few elephants with their young; unexpectedly, at a given moment, the hunters would make sharp and sudden noises; the elephants would naturally take to flight, fearing danger, and in their haste they left behind the baby elephants, unable to follow as rapidly; these were then captured by the hunters.

Trapping Method

The method was costly and uneconomic, for it was several years before the babies were useful; moreover, many of them deprived of their mothers died in captivity.

Consequently this method was modified, in so far that young elephants, as opposed to tiny baby ones are now caught. Three groups, each composed of 20 hunters set out with 50 helpers and 10 instructor elephants, for the place at which the herd is known to be. The hunters then place themselves in hidden positions surrounding the herd and at a given moment suddenly let off thin guns, harmlessly, but so as to startle the elephants. The elephants immediately take to flight; they are then pursued by the hunters who ignoring the babies chase the young elephants, holding them by their tails. Once a young elephant is caught, it is tied to a tree by ropes on its feet.

The hunters stand by with their guns, should the mother return and attempt to charge. They aim at keeping the mother away by the noise of the firing, and kill only when absolutely necessary. Two instructor elephants are then brought forward and are placed on either side of the young captive; they act as policemen, and escort it back to the training-camp, thwarting any attempts at escape by pressing it in between them.

Method Of Training

In the initial stages training required many years to complete. Today, however it is possible to train elephants within 8 or 9 months, but it demands great patience. A fact which helps greatly is that the elephant is an intelligent and receptive animal. The most important factor is the use of instructor-elephants.

The Mahouts and other Negroes who care for the elephants, originally learnt the ways of dealing with these animals from the Indians who accompanied the four trained elephants imported from India. It was the Indians who taught the Negroes what is known as "elephant language", a speech which has distinctive and individual pronunciation.

A few changes necessarily had to be made in the Indian methods for certain apects of the Indian system of training and care were unsuitable for African elephants.

The foundation of elephant-training follows classic lines and resembles closely the basis of the training of all animals—the use of punishment and reward, and the graduation of work.

Immediately after capture the young elephant is allowed a short period of rest, which usually restores its confidence. Then the actual training begins; there are exercises morning and evening, and in between are walks, baths, feeds and so forth.

Life And Routine

The elephant starts the day's work at dawn and continues up to 11 o'clock in the morning, so as to enjoy the fresh hours of the day as the strong sun is not considered good for its health. However, when its work is connected with roads or communication highways it is necessarily put to work at night.

It is most important that the elephant, an impressionable and sensitive animal should never be unecessarily startled or in way treated brutally; it has to be dealt with gently, and must not be presented with work for which it has not been previously trained. It is also important not to give it very strenuous work immediately after a fairly long period of rest.

What is the actual work of an elephant?

To drag felled trees and generally to undertake any work connected with forests; to act as a vehicle of transport and conveyance in areas where the use of cars and tractors is impractical or uneconomic.

In Agriculture

The elephant, moreover, is occasionally employed most advantageously in agriculture. In ploughing it has a great aptitude for tracing very straight furrows; a couple of elephants are able to draw a plough with 3 or 4 ploughshares.

There is one great advantage in using elephants for ploughing: in regions where forests have recently been cleared a new field is usually full of impediments—deep buried roots, and so forth; an elephant naturally feels these obstacles in its way, stops and waits until they are removed, whereas a tractor automatically tries to force its way forward, and the plough is usually bent or broken.

RESURGENT HYDERABAD

Democracy Follows "Police Action"

BY PROF. P. B. BENJAMIN

THE wisdom of the Nizam, the Rajpramukh of Hyderabad State, in falling in line and acceding to the Indian Union, following the 'Police Action' necessitated by the Razakar Menace, and the State's consequent progress from century-old feudalism on the road to democracy is brought out vividly in the course of the present article, which forms the opening chapter of the author's forthcoming book "Hyderabad Marches On".

IT is no exaggeration to say that today air and light, strength and energy, shine and vibrate in the infinite sky of Hyderabad.

Mankind progresses in strange ways. How Hyderabad progressed socially, economically and politically after India Government's famous 'police action' is something which does not easily happen. The incidents which arose out of the threatening Razakar vandalism still reverberate in the minds of the people. One cannot fail to remember with a sigh how after protracted but fruitless negotiations, goodwill gestures and patient waiting for months on end, the Indian Union Government had to surge into 'police action' in response to the call of the people. That marks one of fairest pages in the Indian history of the 20th century. Future historians will record this great achievement as one of the marvels of constructive statesmanship. No doubt it ended the century-old feudalism over-night and did away with unjust social inequalities.

Then, when peace at last dawned over the troubled face of Hyderabad, came the wonderful efflorescence of the military Government No one can deny that great progress had taken place after it took over the charge. Nearly 18 months of concerted effort had gone into the struggle to provide Hyderabad with permanent peace. The State presents a different picture today. We see no traces of Razakar menace, although here and there the Communist cancer is actively entering the body-politic of Hyderabad despite stringent measures. The lands are under the plough again and are yielding vital foodgrains. Rehabilitation of ten of thousands is gradually nearing fruition. Following the pacific operations of the Government, Hindus and Muslims continue to live like brothers.

No great movement among the human race was ever produced by one motive alone. There were many vital forces which pressed H.E.H. the Rajpramukh and his new Government to make Hyderabad become a full-fledged unit of the Indian Republic thus terminating the uncertainty and anxiety about the political future of the State. So finally and very wisely Hyderabad joined India.

That of course is a notable advance in the field of administration and a political land-mark in the history of Hyderabad. The people of Hyderabad enthusiastically cheered this wise decision of their ruler. For they are now constitutionally an integral part of Free India. A political federation between Hyderabad and India had thus become the obvious solution and, sure enough, only such a federation is bound to work efficiently when its components use the same standard to measure political, judicial and economic progress. In the wider fields of national endeavour created by this integration, the people of Hyderabad State will no doubt play a worthy part in the service of the new Republic.

Advent Of Democracy

Then came the goddess of Democracy to Hyderabad. To shape the future of the Hyderabad State is now in the hands of her own people.

In Abraham Lincoln's famous description of democracy as Government of the people for the people by the people, the words, 'BY THE PEOPLE' are the operative words, the words that describe democracy in its essence.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru meant the same thing when on the termination of the 'police action' he announced that the future of this young democracy would be determined in accordance with the wishes of the people. That epoch-making announcement heralded the ushering in of an era of democracy in Hyderabad.

As a result, we are able to observe many startling changes in the social fabric of the people. For the first time in the annals of our great State, the hand that wields the plough is able to get its deserts in the fullest possible measure.

In keeping with their giant strides towards a better and happier Hyderabad, the Government are giving top-most priority to rural and agrarian problems and are determined to solve them as completely and quickly as possible.

With the dead-weight of decadent and extorting feudalism removed, the way is now open for raising the standard of village life and for making available the normal amenities which are every man's birth-right in a modern democratic state. A new Record of Rights which is already ushered in will set right the wrongs attenant upon the system of nominal ownership of land. At the same time there is going to be no let up in enforcing the schemes of rural reconstruction which have already been formulated and given effect to.

Consequently, Hyderabadis today feel themselves of one fraternity in a great work of reconstruction. The sense of duty, the necessity of action, the style of city and village life mark now an intense reawakening. And soon the determination of our popular Government and co-operation of our willing people will bring Hyderabad higher in the horizon of the world's eternal dawn of new events. Hyderabad is resurgent!

Festival Of Britain Afloat

EXHIBITION SHIP TO VISIT TEN PORTS

BY PHYLLIS DAVIES

IT would appear safe to say that nothing strikingly new in nautical experience could be left for a sea captain who has sailed around the world 60 times.

That, at any rate, was the view until recently of jovial Capt. Frank Thornton, **52-year old skipper with one of Britain's most famous merchant fleets, the Prince Line.**

For Capt. Thornton has been given a command the like of which has never before fallen to the lot of a sailor. He is to command the first full-scale exhibition ever to be seaborne—the Festival of Britain 1951 ship, the 'Campania'.

After 37 years at sea in every ocean in the world, carrying strange cargoes and passengers of every race, it takes a lot to surprise Capt. Thornton. He admits, however, to having raised an eyebrow when he was told that he had been chosen as commander of the Festival floating exhibition.

For 110 days between May and September 1951 the 16,450-ton vessel will visit 10 British ports with representative exhibits of the century of industrial and scientific progress which the Festival will celebrate.

Unrivalled Experience

However difficult or delicate the exhibition cargo carried by the 'Campania' Capt. Thornton has no qualms about the job ahead. He would not admit this himself, but I am told that he was chosen because of his "unrivalled experience in seamanship and in the handling of all kinds of vessels and mixed and tricky freight". That experience covers service in the two World Wars, in which he never lost a ship or a man. And nothing could be "trickier" as cargo than the high octane fuel he often carried in World War II, while German bombers attacked his convoy.

Capt. Thornton also has to his credit the rescue of 200 seamen of torpedoed Norwegian, Greek and British ships. As captain of the 'Malayan Prince', the Commodore ship of the first convoy to enter Tripoli after its capture in 1943, he was made an Officer of the Order of the British Empire for outstanding courage and skill under heavy enemy attack.

Even his wide experience, however, will not have embraced the sort of problems involved in commanding the 'Compania'. For one thing, he will have three crews aboard—his own Merchant Navy officers and men, the public caterers' staff, and the Festival of Britain Exhibition staff, the latter including such unusual "seamen" as turnstile attendants. All 240 members of the ship's crew will be catered for by Furness Withy, the parent company of Capt. Thornton's line, which is managing the 'Campania'.

There will also be knotty problems in seamanship to solve in manoeuvring the ship, with what Capt. Thornton calls its "numerous protuberance", into docks not normally visited by any comparable vessel. So he is soon to make a tour of the ports the 'CAMPANIA' will call at to cast an eye over the approaches, and talk things over with the port authorities and the tugboat captains, who will assist him in docking.

10,000 Daily Visitors

"I am very proud of the honour of commanding the 'CAMPANIA' Capt. Thornton told me. "In fact, this is the proudest moment of my career. It is a fine, imaginative idea to put part of the Festival of Britain afloat, for who in Britain does not love ships? We anticipate that perhaps 10,000 people a day will be visiting the 'CAMPANIA' at every port."

At every port the 'CAMPANIA' will be given a civic reception. Festival of Britain committees at each will arrange the welcomes and the Furness Withy port staffs will carry out the mighty task of refuelling and revictualling the big ship. This will be a formidable undertaking, not only for the feeding of the crew but also for supplying the shipboard caterers: for the 'CAMPANIA' will have an open-air cafe on the deck and other catering facilities for the public.

The general stores carried will be sufficient for a six months' voyage, and Supply officer Ernest Cole has 14 ledgers ledgers of 6,000 pages recording them. They range from needles and thread for running repairs for women visitors' laddered stockings, to brushes anchors 6000 radio valves, hammers, pumps and a motor boat. All storerooms will be packed with the equipment, and long after the ship finishes her tour at Glasgow on Septtmber 29, 1951 Mr. Cole will be busy checking packing and unloading it.

Meanwhile, in a shipyard on the River Mersey in the North of England near Liverpool the work of conversion has begun.

Accommodation for the ship's company comes first, then the building of the exhibition, which will occupy 35,000 square feet with some 2,000 to 3,000 exhibits.

Conversion is being done in such a way that the CAMPANIA could, if needed be quickly turned over to service with the Royal Navy.

THEY MADE MILLION DOLLARS A MINUTE

ONE of the most amazing episodes in the romance of American industry occurred when two ladies made dol. 21,000,000 in exactly 21 minutes. The famous auto magnates, the Dodge brothers, had passed away and their business was put up for sale by their widows. Two institutions proposed to offer bids: J. P. Morgan & Co. and Dillon, Read & Co. At the appointed time (two o'clock) the ladies sat waiting in the offices of a Detroit trust company. The Morgan interests delivered their bid, but no representative of Dillon, Read put in an appearance.

The ladies graciously agreed to wait, and the Dillon, Read representatives were notified by telephone that they would be allowed an additional 20 minutes in which to deliver their bid.

They actually required 21, but J. P. Morgan & Co. considerately waived the extra minute. When the bids were opened, the Morgan people were found to be offering dol. 125,000,000 for the Dodge business; Dillon, Read & Co., dol. 145,000,000.

Thus, by waiting 21 minutes, the Dodge widows made themselves dol. 21,000,000!

PIONEER OF FREE LIBRARIES

In Pittsburgh during the last century a retiry Army man, Colonel Anderson, became concerned over some underprivileged boys who had no opportunity to own or read good books. The Colonel, a man of small means, unfortunately wasn't in a position to give books to these boys.

He did, however, have a fair-sized library of his own, and so invited the boys to borrow anything they liked.

Andy, an immigrant boy who made $4 weekly as a telegraph clerk, leaped at this chance. Each week he would return one book and borrow another. Then after supper he and his mother would read aloud to each other.

The youthful borrower never forgot this kindness. These books helped kindle a spark in him that culminated in a great career. Without him U.S.A. might never have had hundreds of free libraries.

For Andy was none other than the founder of so many of America's public libraries—Andrew Carnegie.

GLAMOUR GINGERS UP MARRIED LIFE

Share Your Thoughts And Banish All Secrets

MOST PEOPLE THINK of glamour as something quite apart from marriage. Yet if you look at all the happy couples you know, and study their contentment, you will find that glamour is an essential element. These happy couples have learned that if marriage is the cake, then glamour is icing, writes John J. Dickson in "Coronet".

"What makes a glamorous marriage?" I once asked a famous painter. Here is his reply: "It is surprise and suspense—the sense of knowing yet not knowing how greatly loved you are."

A schoolgirl a few years away from marriage said: "It merely means that two married people are enjoying being married."

Perhaps the best definition came from a banker's wife who said: 'All marriages start with the same ingredient, and all turn into problems of homemaking, child-raising, and paying the grocer. But some people manage to give certain events a special breathlessness which bathes them in a radiance of their own.

Outsiders don't see that illumination, but the husband and wife who meet in it know that theirs is a glamorous marriage."

If glamour is so many things to so many people, on what does it rest? For one thing, glamour is the way a husband and wife speak about each other.

Recently I visited a friend whose wife had superintended the purchase of a rather costly home in the country. Although the deal was closed. She still had certain misgivings. Had she paid too much? Was the house too old to stand remodeling? I can still see the grateful brightness in her eyes when she heard her husband tell me: "I'm not worried. She's got a wonderful instinct for doing whatever is just right for us. She's never made a bad deal in her life."

Ireene Wicker is the famous Singing Lady of radio and television. Her marriage to the distinguished art connoisseur, Victor Hammer, is one of Manhattan's most successful. Many young people seek her advice on matrimony.

"I give them one rule", she says. "It is simply to be extra-nice four times each day."

"Why four times?" I asked.

"Be nice when you say 'Good morning.' Be extra-nice when he leaves for work and when he comes home. And be especially nice when it's bedtime and you bid each other a happy good night."

"Does it really work?"

She said, "Believe it or not, it ties up your day in the most glamorous package imaginable!"

Share Your Thoughts

When a boy and girl marry, two egos collide. As the marriage lengthens, and the excitement of first love wears off, his world becomes one of business, hers of home and society. How many times has a husband heard his wife say, "A penny for your thoughts"? How often has he answered, "It's just business, darling. I'm afraid you wouldn't understand."

Better to speak up and share your thoughts, young executive. Better to explain your problems, foreman. Banish those little secrets or lose your glamour, whoever you are. For glamour comes of sharing not only the material things but the mental things, too.

When I was a young ad writer, my boss invited me to bring Mrs. Dickson to his country club for a Sunday golf game. I had sought the invitation for weeks. That night I rushed home triumphantly and broke the news to Betty.

Her face clouded. "But I've accepted an invitation to sing at church," she said.

"Make some excuse", I demanded. "This is important."

"I promised to sing," she said. "And keeping that promise is very important to me."

"Even more important than your husband?" I shouted. "Then, go ahead and sing. I'm going to the country—alone."

And I did. That was our first disagreement.

It was a miserable week end. It was a miserable month. Then Mr. Horgan asked me to clear an entire week end so we could have two days of golf. I went home that night knitting my brows. After dinner, I said: **"The Horgans want us for a whole week end. Do you think we can make it?"**

Real Partnership

She looked at me gratefully. "Do you realize what you've just said?" she asked. "This is the first time you've ever asked me to help plan anything connected with your business."

"Nonsense," I said. "You know I always ask".

"Never before this very instant", she insisted. "You've made all your plans yourself".

I was shocked — because I suddenly realized she was right.

"A girl wants to feel that she's helping", Betty went on. "When she's shut out of her husband's business world, she's out of the biggest part of his life."

Another secret of making marriage glamorous is this: TRY TO MATCH YOUR PARTNER'S GIVING.

If you are a man, don't expect to even the score; if you are a woman, know now that you will always give more than you receive. But in the exchange, you will discover that glamour has silently brightened every corner of your marriage.

What magic is wrapped in an unexpected gift! Many years ago I became obsessed with the desire for a certain wrist watch. Even though it was far beyond my means, I yearned for its polished perfection. Betty learned of this.

"Buy it", she said. "I'll save on groceries."

"Not until our ship comes in," I resolved.

It was six months later that she called me at the office, her voice quivering with excitement. "I've met a woman who is in the watch business and I've invited her to have dinner with us tonight. Can we eat at the Blue Grotto?"

"Of course," I said.

When I reached the restaurant, Betty was alone in the lobby.

"Where's our guest?" I asked.

"At the table," she said.

We followed Antonio along the aisle between the familiar tables. We had taken our seats in candle-light before I saw the small blue package on my plate.

"Unwrap it", said Betty.

Heart That Beats

As the paper crackled under my fingers, I saw the same light in her eyes that had been there on our wedding day.

Inside the box was a wrist watch such as I had never dared dream of owning. The card with it said: "If you like me enough to keep me, let my every tick remind you of the heart that beats always for you . . . Betty."

"She's beautiful", I said.

"And she's paid for", Betty said. "I didn't meet any lady in the watch business but I couldn't think of any other way to get you here so I could give this to you."

I was near tears and so was she.

"But the money . . . " I said.

"I've been baking nut bread and selling it through the Ladies Commissary. Darling, I'm so tired of nut bread!"

That is the way I got the wrist watch I am now wearing, and whenever I look at it or hear its ticktock, I remember a steadfast heart. And I call that glamour.

Not long ago, I watched a newly married couple in my own home. The boy was a clever youngster with a professional touch at the piano. Boogie, barrel-house, or Dixieland jazz poured from his fingers. His wife was a charming girl who might have been exciting in her own right if she had had a chance. But his singing and playing held everyone's attention until the party broke up.

"What a glamorous husband!" a woman told her.

The girl murmured a faint good night and departed.

Sharing Limelight

I wish I could have told that young husband of any my own experience many years ago. At college I was a guitar player, Russian variety. In our gang, I sang outlandish Cossack numbers at every party; and kept on singing even after marriage.

Now Betty had a sweet voice but she didn't know my Cossack songs, so she never sang. About two years after our wedding, she began to have headaches every party night. After a while, she made excuses not to go out at all. It hurt me. Didn't she like my friends?

Our wise old family physician set me straight. He said: "Try sharing your limelight John. You brought your wife into your circle of friends and she wants you to be proud of her. But she never gets a chance. You're the one who shows off while she's pushed into the background."

I thanked him.

That night, I got out the guitar and sat before the fireplace. "You've been humming a thing I want to learn", I said to Betty. "Try it again will you?"

"I can't sing to a Russian guitar," she said.

"Let's try."

She sang a wonderful old folk tune learned from her mother. I got onto it quickly. Then we tried another. Before we went to bed that evening we had perfected a small repertory.

I'll never forget our next party. When the time came for my concert, I announced my sensational discovery." And she was, Betty Dickson, folk singer. She sang her mountain songs all that evening, and afterwards at other parties.

Headaches? They vanished. We sing often at home now and at parties. My guitar has come to serve us and our marriage.

The lesson is clear. Marriage does not thrive on the star system, and neither does glamour grow among shrinking violets. Make certain that your limelight is big enough for two.

Happy Little World

One of New York's most popular dinnerguests is a 40-year-old mother who is wise, witty and loaded with charm. She has traveled over the world and been in the movies; headwaiters bow low before her. Knowing her well I asked her how she kept her marriage so saturated with glamour.

"When Ronnie and I were too poor to own even a jalopy we learned about our need for glamour," she said. "Our babies were wonderful, but occasionally they became too much to manage or too many creditors made our lives miserable. Then we'd telephone for Grandmother and I'd pack a bag. You would have thought we were going to Niagara. We'd ride a streetcar to a downtown hotel. Ours wasn't the biggest, or the finest but it had music and a swimming pool and a bedroom as big as our whole apartment.

"How we pretended! We danced and ate and swam until we reached the end of our ten dollars. Then we reached the end of our ten dollars. Then we came home.

We sat with them through her birthday dinner not long ago. After dessert, he poured champagne into tall glasses. "I am about to make a speech," he told his wife. "Last night, I had a dream. I dreamed that I heard all the rooms of this house talking about you. One room said, 'She has lived here a long time and tomorrow is her birthday.' Another said, 'She is the best I've ever had in my four walls.' And another said, 'Well why don't we tell her so?' "

Mary's eyes twinkled with suspicious moisture. This crazy recital was like Bill. He never did the ordinary thing.

"So I agreed to act as their messenger,"Bill continued. "They asked me to visit them at exactly 8 tonight —so here I dome."

He darted into the living room and came back with a packaged gift. He ran to the bedroom, to the study to the kitchen, and returned from each with another bundle. When all of the packages had been piled before Mary, he commanded, "Open them!"

As gifts they were neither extraordinary nor expensive, but each had its own message. I remember some of them:

"To mary who always brings me peace and calm after the children have mused me up. With great love, The Living Room."

"To Mary, whose beauty fill, me with pride and whose intellect fills me with envy. The Study."

"To Mary, who crowds me with rich aromas and who keeps me clean with her own loving hands. Affectionately, The Kitchen."

"To Mary, whose visitations I love and on whom I depend to keep my cribs well filled. Hopefully The Nursery."

When glamour like that touches your married life, little else is needed. Execpt a deep thankfulness in the heart perhaps, and a great humility of spirit.

CHILDBIRTH UNDER HYPNOTISM

Mrs. PEGGY SHINWELL, wife of Mr. Ernest Shinwell, son of the Defence Minister, gave birth to a boy under medical hypnotism, at the West Dalwich Clinic. The boy weighed eight pounds. Less than 10 hours after the birth Mrs. Shinwell was sitting up in bed and receiving visitors. She said that she walked back from the labour ward immediately after delivery.

Way To Happy Marriage

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(Continued from Page 2)

for instance....)

6. Be courteous. (If only wives were as courteous to husbands as to strangers.)
7. Read a good book on the sexual side of marriage.

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Seven women of the Liberal Party, whose report entitled "The Greater Partnership" has just been issued give this recipe for a happy marriage:—

"Happiness comes to husband and wife where there is a true partnership, mutual appreciation, comradeship and a fair share of earnings and responsibilities."

Another important authority suggests that children, even of 7 years, should be asked their opinion on economising and spending. It gives them a feeling of importance, makes them feel that they count and also brings the family closer. Try it; the plan works wonderfully well. Take your child in your confidence.

Unusual recipe for a happy married life is put forward by Dr. James Bender of American State Department of Medical Health. He believes that if married couples, especially young ones "slapped each other more" it would do them a lot of good and make for marital bliss. There is truth in this statement, for the more angry a maid is at the moment of provocation, the sooner will she relent.

Love at first sight is a most illusory and deceptive thing; it leads to anguish and suffering and finally to a broken marriage after the initial glamour is worn off; this problem also comes in the category of sex. A man once wrote in "True Confessions" as follows:

"I've come to believe women are poor judges of husbands. The evidence comes from a cousin of mine who has married four times and was unfaithful to each one of his wives. He is a good-looking, virile type attracting women easily. I asked him once how he did it. His reply was Give a woman romance and she will throw away everything she's got—money, respectability and sometimes even her man and children. "His life has proved the statement." I personally disagree with this, but there you are.

And even the sarcastic Bernard Shaw said...."Marriage should be prohibited to people in love. Marriage is partnership of equals if you like, but let love come between them and all is lost."

Strange as it is—it is true. Love is only temporary and it takes both heart and head to make a success of that most wonderful of partnerships—marriage.

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I conclude: Out of a total world population of 2,150,959,919 (according to a census), one can easily and roughly estimate 300,000,000 persons to be unhappily married. Are you one of them? 'Is your marriage slowly breaking?' Then in the light of the above examine yourself. Find out the cause for the existing tension and the cause is in you. There is no need to throw the blame on another, for it takes two to make a quarrel and break a marriage. The cause of an unhappy marriage must be in yourself and you alone are the best judge of it.

Having read the causes that lead to a life of unhappiness and misery, examine your own hearts and minds, then, and root out the seeds that have been sown, some very deeply. It will take time to uproot these seeds of discord but the trouble will be worth while for you will find that your boat shall sail smoothly on the rough waters of life....on and on, and happiness shall remain with you all the time as the years go by and by.

Comic Opera

Walter Damrosch tells about the time Lilli Lehmann was appearing in Beethoven's opera, 'Fidelio' in Pittsburgh. As Leonore, she offered a piece of dry bread to her husband, chained to a dungeon wall.

The nearsighted tenor did not see the gesture. Three times Lehmann offered the bread and three times it was ignored until the exasperated prima donna's stage whisper carried to the back of the theatre, "What's the matter with you? Do you want it buttered?"

Winning CONTRACT By

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

Both vulnerable
South dealer

NORTH
♠ K 7 4
♡ J 9 2
◇ K Q 9 7 4
♣ A 4

WEST
♠ Q J 10 7
♡ 7 4 3
◇ J 6 3
♣ 10 7 5 3

EAST
♠ A 8 5 2
♡ K 10
◇ 10 8
♣ J 9 8 6 2

SOUTH
♠ 9 6 3
♡ A Q 8 6 5
◇ A 5 2
♣ K Q

The bidding

South	West	North	East
1♡	Pass	2◇	Pass
2♡	Pass	3♡	Pass
4♡	All Pass		

SOME situations, although rare, lent themselves to swindles. The player against whom the tricky play is directed may suspect that dirty work is afoot, but he cannot be sure. Many of these swindles cannot lose anything and stand to gain if the deception succeeds.

In this case, West opened the queen of spades and the defenders rattle off three tricks in that suit. After finishing with the spades, the defenders switched to clubs, and dummy won with the ace.

When the deuce of hearts was then led from dummy, East casually played his king!

It was perfectly clear to East that if South had the ace and queen of trumps he expected to win a normal finesse with the queen, after which he would be compelled to lay down the ace. Obviously this play would succeed in picking up all of the trumps without loss. By playing the king on the first round of trumps, however, East gave declarer something to think about.

South knew that East might hold the king and ten, in which case his play of the king was an attempt at a swindle. However, South could not afford to overlook the possibility that the play of the king might be perfectly legitimate, in which case West had begun the hand with four trumps to the ten.

After much cogitation, South decided to "believe" East. Hence, in order (as he thought) to avoid the loss of a trump trick, South won with the ace of trumps and returned a low trump, finessing dummy's nine.

East pounced on this trick with his ten of trumps, setting the contract. The beauty of East's swindle is largely psychological. Declarer knows he may be the victim of flimflammery, but, in deciding what to do, he must be influenced by the necessity of explaining his course to his partner. No one need apologize for being taken in by a false card, but it is more difficult to justify the play of the jack on the next lead if it turns out that East's play was, in fact, an honest singleton.

"ANGIR" HAILS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN

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(Continued from page 4)

of the cut surface does not coagulate over the bud. Notching is done with a sufficiently sharp knife, and the notch should be sufficiently wide as to heal before the bud begins to sprout. Not more than two buds should be notched on one branch. Buds in the middle portion of the shoot are found to be the most suitable ones for notching.

Treatment For Bahar

There are two fruiting seasons in the fig. The Khatta bahar in the monsoon season and the Mitha bahar in the hot season. The Khatta bahar fruits are borne in the month of July or August, but they being insipid and tasteless, are plucked and used for vegetable curries or for making jellies.

The sweet bahar or the Mitha bhahar is the regular bahar which is marketed and which requires special treatment. Such treatment is given beginning with the third year of planting.

The tree goes to rest during the rainy season, and sheds its leaves. In June or July, after the fruiting is over, waterings should be stopped. In the month of September, when there is generally a break in the rains, the soil around the plant should be dug out and piled around so that the roots of the plant are exposed. Care should, however, be taken not to injure them. The roots are exposed for a week or two after which water channels and beds are made and manuring is done at the rate of 100 lbs for each grown up plant. The first watering should be done when the basins are ready. The quantity of water given in this watering should not be copious. The water, however, should be gradually increased for the second watering on the third day and the third waterg on the fifth day. The fourth watering may be done after 10 days when a full quantity of water is supplied. Further watering should be given at an interval of 8 to 10 days. Weeding and interculturing should be done at regular intervals. A good supply of water is essential during the months of March to May. The complete period of watering is from October to May. In Bombay State, fig plantations are invariably watered with well water. This treatment applies to big plantations, but individual plants should also be carefully treated.

From March, when fruits begin to develop, to the end of May, a good water supply is esential. A light digging before every watering would be of additional advantage. There is a general scarcity of water during the hot season and hence the watering should not be neglected. If this operation is neglected, it would cause the fuits to drop.

Fruits begin to ripen from March and last up to the end of May. Fruits are available till the time of the first rains when they change their taste. Watching against crows and other birds is an important operation. After the harvest of the crop, no care need be taken till September, when treatment for bahar starts.

Fruits are harvested as they get ripe. About 40 to 50 lbs. of fruits can be obtained from each tree every year.

Dried Figs

Sir George Watt gives the various uses of figs as follows:— The dried fruit is demulcent, emollient, nutritive and laxative. Persons suffering from habitual constipation find it useful as an article of diet. It is, however, rarely employed medicinally. The fruit is also used in the form of poultice to effect suppuration. The pulp of the fig mixed with vinegar and sugar is very useful in bronchitic affections, principally in children (Dr. Emerson). Dried figs contain about 50 to 55 per cent of reducing sugars and the unripe fruit starch. Ainsle remarks that the Vytians prescribe figs in consumptive cases. The Arabians place them among their mobhyat or aphoro-disiacs and Muzijat or Suppuration.

"Figs are eaten fresh. They are preserved in sugar. Large quantities of Poona figs are exported to Bombay. They are believed to increase blood and to have a cooling effect on the system", says Sir Watt.

The drying of figs should be encouraged first and then there is a sure prospect for this industry.

A jam can be also prepared from figs. The fruits are first washed clean in water, minced, and next boiled. Sugar is added in small quantities, stirring all the time. The quantity of sugar required is half that of fruits taken. Lemon juice may also be added for better taste. The jam as well as the jelly are stocked in jelly bottles and covered with a 1/4" paraffin layer on the top.

The fig is also used for peparing a syrup which will have a concentration of 60 per cent of sugar.

CHASING THE NEW YEAR

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(Continued From Page 2)

could be no turning back. When the rain thinned a little we pushed on. Soon we were on a comparatively decent stretch of road and proportionately spirits revived. It was already 11-30 p.m. and we were still miles away from Delhi. Our objective was still "Delni Chalo" but time had ceased to matter. Twelve o'clock! The old year was gone—the New Year had chased us and we felt cheated. In spite of our dejection we made commendable efforts to wish each other a Happy New Year. The domestic staff however was oblivious to all such emotional outbursts for they were already sleeping the sleep of the just.

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Our momentary good fortune lasted but a few minutes we had reached a desert track near Gurmukhteshwar where for miles and miles there was nothing but sand. Neither tree nor habitation marred the emptiness but the very emptiness seemed more menacing than the woods we had traversed a little earlier. A narrow "one way road" marked by wooden planks was the only means of getting across this two-mile patch. The thin cold moonlight did not make matters easier. Half way over this patch, the front wheels of the station-wagon missed the wooden planks (which were barely discernible) and landed right into the sand! Immediately we had to dismount, including the sleeping baby, who so far had been as good as gold but who now yelled at having been disturbed. Zulu barked at the moon and chased his shadow. My sister and I stood, shivering in the cold waiting for the men to do something. Two o'clock in the night and we were stranded in the wilderness! My fertile imagination began to run riot—every moment I expected we should be attacked by desperadoes.

Suddenly two shapes loomed in the darkness—the blood turned to ice in my veins and I was on the verge of screaming when they hailed us in peasant Hindustani asking whether we needed help. I was still suspicious, but when they displayed the bundle of sticks, and dry twigs they had brought with them, my fears were stilled. They explained that this was no unusual thing for them as they earned their livelihood rendering aid to stranded vehicles in this treacherous spot. Some occupation, thought I—but then each man to his taste! With their help the station-wagon was after some difficulty hauled out and we thankfully tumbled in. The rest of the track was covered in complete silence—as if the tenseness would help us to cross without mishap.

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Perhaps the covering of the track did mark the end of the jins that had pursued us ever since we'd left Lucknow. The road became "civilised" once more, in parts whenever we crossed a large village it was even lighted, the rain had stopped and Delhi was only 50 miles away. We even dozed—only to be awakened after what seemed to be only a minute but what was more than an hour, by brother-in-law's shout that we had reached Delhi and with it civilisation. How wonderful it was to survey the sleeping town bathed in what had now become magic moonlight, heaviness fled and we even enjoyed the drive through the spacious moongilded streets of New Delhi till home was reached at last. Home, warm bed and blessed oblivion!—At 4 a.m. on New Year's Day!

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HOW U. S. HOUSES SCHOOL CHILDREN

Two elected School Board members discuss plans for a new school with the architect (centre.)

Classrooms in new United States schools utilize sunlight and are painted in pleasing, bright colours. Desks are movable and seats are fitted for good posture.

Citizens Education Committee members and school and public officials plan expanded school programmes at community meetings.

Members of education groups and their families campaign in elections when school issues are to be decided. Above posters are seen being distributed.

Civic interest in education results in a large number of people voting by secret ballot in publicreferendums that decide whether more money will be spent for schools.

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